THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JANUARY, 1809.

NAVIGATION, TRADE, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE EFFECT OF THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM, &c. ALSO, TABLES OF THE NAVIGATION, SHIPPING, &c. OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR SIX YEARS, ENDING JANUARY, 1808.

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Parliament, during its last session, ordered to be printed several accounts relative to the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, the contents of which are extremely important. They have been delivered from the press, since our last number; and, we presume, they will be subjects of discussion in the course of the approaching Session. We find it impossible, from the nature of their contents, which consist wholly of figures and tables, to give a satisfactory analysis of them, and therefore must content ourselves with a few general observations.

We have, nevertheless, selected one of them, as being highly proper to convey to our readers some ideas on the extent and consequence, with the present state of our shipping and mercantile concerns. This we have given entire: and trust that it will prove satisfactory.

The commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, is not a thing, the mere growth of yesterday; it is no sudden or instantaneous shoot, of mere mushroom celerity. It is the result of plans, laid ages ago, and pursued by generation after generation, with that steadiness which characterises our countrymen. We believe, that the value of the trade maintained by these islands in early ages was more, when the circumstances of the times are taken into consideration, than is generally supposed. The spirited attempts of the virtuous, humane, pious, and enterprising ALFRED, can never be too much admired: and though they were rendered of no avail by adverse events, after his decease, yet the meed of applause due to him is not diminished. We see him on one hand, holding intercourse with the Indies, and procuring the rich products of the East, by means of the Mediterranean; and on the other, causing the North Sea to be explored, and patronising attempts to break up that barrier of ice, which had effectually precluded the visits of merchants from ports and places, where now the adventurous prow of navigation finds no difficulty. He was a great prince: he knew well that the interior arrangement and prosperity of his kingdom was true glory; but he did not consider that as incompatible with the pursuit of commerce in foreign states.

There could hardly fail to be *some* desire of obtaining foreign commodities, operative among a people, whose very religion led them to visit a distant country, the seat of learning, refinement, and whatever was deemed polite or instructive. Could those who travelled to Rome, on ecclesiastical purposes and pursuits, do otherwise than bring back with them some Specimens of that ingenuity which they beheld there, and of those arts, the productions of which had delighted them in that city? They had experienced gratifications, which they would desire to renew, as far as possible, after their arrival, at home: and which they would earnestly wish to communicate to their friends, and in so doing, to increase and diffuse their own personal enjoyments.

This must have led to commerce of some kind: for if, as is usually understood, the English paid considerable sums in coin, yearly, to Rome,—they must have obtained this coin, by purchasing it with a value, paid not in bullion, but in commodities.

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After the Conquest, when the opposite shores of the British channel were held by the same sovereign, there would naturally be a very frequent, and indeed constant, passage from port to port; and the productions of the two countries would be introduced into each other, without those multiplied impediments arising from hesitations and jealousies, which rival states too often indulge. It is true, that for ages, we are to regard valour and spirit, deeds of arms, the high mettle of chivalrous adventure, as the *staple commodity* of England. The sons of Albion relinquished the care of her flocks, for the conduct of troops, and studied less the productions of her soil, than the honours attached to the standard and banner. They held their lands by military tenure, and military tenure engrossed their contemplations. The ravages of civil war, and the fury of contending parties, could not but retard the bursting forth of that mercantile spirit and splendour, which was destined to become the distinction of succeeding generations. When martial ardour had subsided, the attention of the nation was directed to adventurous undertakings of a different description, and the youth engaged in enterprises of which we now reap the benefit.

The discovery of America was not productive of instant emolument to those of this country who engaged in it. They laid the foundation for the wealth of after times: But, Sir Walter Raleigh was not enriched by Virginia; and William Penn, though a man of sagacity, derived no pecuniary advantage from the province that bears his name. In fact, the power of capital; and the vast and necessary extent of that power, were understood and calculated by very few, if any, in those times; and it was not till after the Dutch had shown what advantages might be derived from money, as an active agent, that calculators endeavoured publicly to establish principles on that subject. Since the institution of the Funding system, and the increase of the national debt, money has been attended to with the utmost diligence, and those who are jealous of the *true* prosperity of our country, are far from finding gratification in the sway which accompanies the command of money. But we pass this, though a very serious consideration, at present, to observe, that the desire of making the most of the advantages, presented by the possession of money leads to a sparingness and economy in the use of it, which is beyond the contemplation of the bulk of mankind. Hence have arisen the various substitutes for coin. Paper, which has no natural pretensions to represent money, has, when applied for that purpose, and supported by convention, the same ability to represent a thousand pounds, as an hundred: since this ability does not depend on the bulk, the beauty, or any other property of the paper, but on the responsibility attached to the party, whose handwriting pledges him, to the amount of the value it imports. Paper, then, saves the employment of money: but even the employment of paper, itself, is dispensed with as far as possible, since advantage may be made of it, as the substitute for money, equal with what may be derived from solid coin. The bankers of London, therefore, do not draw from each other, daily, in Bank notes the various sums for which they receive checques, but exchange these checques with each other, and pay only the balances in Bank notes, thereby suffering each other to hold the paper, in which such demands would be paid, in the greatest quantity, and to the latest moment, possible.

The same principle of sparing capital, has led to a system, in favour and ease of merchants, which, within these few years, has proved of infinite accommodation and convenience. Formerly, when a ship arrived in port, and was to break bulk, the duties demanded by the state, were to be paid, *before* any part of the cargo was of use to the merchant. Hence he was obliged, either to keep a great quantity of money by him, entirely useless, to meet exigencies of this description, whenever they occurred, or to send to his banker ample deposits, and procure by way of loan, and at interest, the necessary sums to honour his vessel at the custom-house. It was not uncommon for the most respectable merchants in London, to clear their sideboards from plate, and to send it safely packed in its iron chests, to their bankers, a security for a loan, at the very juncture when their wealth was arrived in greater abundance than they had expected, from foreign parts.

Such embarrassments tended to vex the importer of foreign commodities,

and to limit their distribution, by enhancing their price to the consumer; since the importer would not only repay himself the actual sums that had been advanced by him, but, also, a profit on them: and, in addition, a gratification for the inconveniences, and dis-arrangements he had undergone in landing them.

The wisdom of Government at length perceived that this was a fit occasion for indulgence to the commercial world. And that, as itself was the cause of the inconvenience, and this inconvenience became more burdensome as duties were increased, that it would be well to remain a creditor for the amount of duties for a reasonable time, during which interval the goods and commodities might be sold to those, for whose use they were primarily intended. This gave rise to the Bonding system, under which the payment of the duties is secured to government within a determinate period, by the bonds of the merchants, and thus their advance of cash is dispensed with: and hence, too, the Warehousing system, by which the goods, subject to heavy duties, are kept for a time under the king's locks. They may be sold, while in the warehouse, and be taken away at any time, on payment of the duties, by the purchaser, if so agreed with the owner. No arguments are necessary to prove, that a rapid extension of trade, would be greatly facilitated by this arrangement: and indeed, could hardly be effected without it; since, on the contrary principle, the greater the influx of trade, the greater were the difficulties of the merchant.

The port of London was the first, in which the experiment was made; and the advantages attending it induced government to establish warehouses at other principal ports of the kingdom, —they now are extant at Bristol, Chester, Colchester, Cowes, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Gloucester, Grimsby, Hull, Ipswich, Lancaster, Liverpool, London, Lynn, Newcastle, Newhaven, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Yarmouth, in England;—and at Aberdeen, Borrowstowness, Dumfries, Inverness, Leith, Montrose, Port Glasgow, Greenock, in Scotland. The articles allowed to be warehoused, are:

Cocoa nuts, coffee, sugar, cotton wool, ginger, indigo, mahogany, molasses, pimento, rum; rice, tobacco, wine, brandy and other spirits; brimstone, cork, hemp undressed, iron in bars, kelp, mahogany, pitch, rosin, staves, tallow, tar, timber, tow, turpentine, wood; Indian deer skins half drest, other skins and furs undrest, spermaceti, train, and other fish oil, blubber and whalefins of British fishing; almonds, anchovies, aniseed, balsam copaiba, barilla, bees wax, bristles undressed, cantharides, Turkey carpets, chip hats, cloverseed, cochineal, cotton wool, cotton yarn, currants, elephant's teeth, feathers for beds, figs, ginseng, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, jalap, jesuit's bark, indigo, juniper berries, plain linen of all sorts (except sail cloth), manna, mohair yarn, oil of olives, palm oil, sallad oil, oil of turpentine, opium, prunes, quicksilver, raisins, rhubarb, saffron, senna, raw silk, thrown silk, waste silk, smalts, straw hats.

N. B. By the 9th section of the act 43 Geo. III. cap. 132. the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury are empowered to permit the warehousing of any goods or merchandize not enumerated above.

Desirous of ascertaining the benefits derived from this system, Parliament directed a report to be made of the quantities of goods warehoused, and of those remaining in the warehouses, at two distinct periods, the first, for the three years ending January 5, 1793;—the second, for the four years, ending January 5, 1803.

The number of ports, and of the different kinds of merchandize, is so great, that we relinquish as impossible, the attempt to communicate an idea of the returns to our readers. Yet we shall, by way of specimen, select a few articles for their information, as stated for the port of London. *E. gr.*

Of gum Arabic there was imported in 1790, 66 cwt.; in 1791, 45 : 3 : 4; in 1792, 662 : 3 : 13; in 1799, 1,870; in 1800, 1,732 : 3 : 4; in 1801, 4,699 : 1 : 3; in 1802, 7,105 : 3 : 4. This increase from 66 cwt. to 7,105, is truly deserving of notice: for not a pound weight of it appears to have been exported. It must, therefore, have been employed and expended in the country: and as this gum is used in certain manufactories, the inference is, that those manufactories, by their enlargement, have demanded this immense increase. Or, if it be thought that new manufactories in which this gum is employed, have been established within these few years, the political inferences, to be drawn from this fact, remain unimpeached.

Gum Senegal has diminished from 628 cwt. in 1799, to 236 cwt. in 1801. Gum Tragacanth from 872 lbs. in 1799, is stated at 39,386 in 1801. This great supply probably precluded the necessity of importing the article the following year; when the quantity marked is only 619.—Another branch of this subject, is, the inquiry, "with what were these articles purchased?"—The answer will be, "with British manufactures:" and thus this increase, hints at a corresponding increase of the exportation, directed to the countries that furnished them.

Other articles manifest a similar progress: of rhubarb there were no imports from the East Indies, in the first period of years; in the latter the quantity has reached 278,476 lbs. Cinnamon is increased from 4,285 lbs. to nearly 500,000 in 1799; in 1801, to 280,666.

But we must not suppose that *every* article is thus increased; by no means: the quantity of Bengal silk, for instance, which in 1790 was 314,154 lbs.; in 1791, 444,358; and in 1792 was 424,836, was in 1792, 644,819; in 1800, 583,086; in 1801, was down to 351,825; and in 1802, was only 111,737. This, probably, indicates a scarcity of production abroad; and we know, that this branch of our manufactures, at home, has been greatly distressed, for want of the material on which to labour.

The cotton wool of India, imported in 1799, was 6,934,631 lbs.; (in 1792 it was only 7 lbs.; in 1791—3472; in 1790, 434,823)—and in 1802, it is stated at 2,929,786. The probable cause of this diminution of import, is, that the West India cultivation of this plant has been improved; and that we now derive a supply from that part of our dominions. The exportation of East Indian cotton wool, however, has increased: and in 1801, was 174,783 lbs; in 1802, was 610,753.

We are certain, that the increased excellence of British-made muslins, has had an effect on those of India. The importation was in 1799, 444,852 pieces; in 1800, 377,239; in 1801, 221,586; in 1802, 114,008. The exportation of India-made muslins, has decreased from 384,701 in 1800, to 286,722 in 1801, and to 186,744 in 1802; yet, as if by way of proof, that such productions of the east, as cannot be well imitated in Britain, increase their sale, nankeens have risen from 88,178 pieces, in 1790, to 366,851 in 1801, and 274,931 in 1802. The exportation for the latter year is 174,447.

If we advert to articles of a different kind, we observe, that the quantity of cocoa, imported in 1790, was 1,804 cwt. 1 : 21; in 1791, it was 2,690, 3 : 5; in 1799, was 17,146, 3 : 6; in 1802, 8,232, 2 : 23; and notwithstanding we deduct the quantity exported, yet we find, that the home consumption of this article in the latter period nearly doubles that of the former period.

Coffee, in 1790, is reported at 21,680 cwt.; in 1799, it is 191,006; in 1800, 348,822; in 1801, 450,250; in 1802, 337,077, and this vast addition to former importation was not diminished in 1807, which stands at 359,766 cwt. Nevertheless, this is not so wonderful, as the exportation of the article, which in spite of every proclamation of Buonaparte, amounted in Jan. 1808, to 327,097 cwt. In 1790, the exportation was only 8,682; in 1791, 12,852; in 1792, 22,956; from which time it has kept on increasing. Now this exportation must be to the Continent of Europe; since the demand is not in America, Asia, or Africa. The inference is, from this public document, besides what we know from private authority, that the "smuggling" so heavily complained of by the French Minister of the Interior, is carried on extensively, and truly deserves the appellation he gives it of "the curse of French commerce."

Cortex Peruvianus is stated in 1804, at 53,708 lbs.; this importation has increased to 78,027;—343,528;—1,026,598 in 1808. The natural inquiry is, what country produces this drug?—the Spanish colonies. How is it, then, that notwithstanding we were at war with Spain, this importation has *gradually* (not suddenly, not by accident) attained such an immense accumulation? There must be some cause, founded in the nature of things, and beyond the controul of the great military despot, to which this surprising fact, must be ascribed. We ought also to add, that the exportation has increased from 24,901 in 1804, to 319,900 in 1808.

We should not have suspected, had not these tables informed us of the fact, that that luxurious article the fig, had found its way in greater quantities lately than heretofore; yet, we find it imported in 1804

to the amount of 4,566 cwt.; in 1807 to 7,725; in 1808, 6,096 cwt. the exportation differing nothing worth notice. Currants and raisins are, however, something diminished as imports; which we are sorry to discover, as we are hearty friends to plum-pudding at Christmas; aye, and plum-porridge too,——when we can get it. That our grief need not to be immoderate, will appear, when we state that the importation of currants, in 1804, was 65,025 cwt.; in 1808, it was 58,819 cwt. but,—the article raisins has declined full 50,000 cwt.!—Alas! Alas! for how can we longer deny the inference of Mr. Alderman———in opposition to Mr. Spence, that Britain is *not* "independent *of* commerce"——for raisins and plums?

Happily, we do not depend on importation for roast beef; and while we can obtain *that*, we shall console ourselves as king Louis, good man! consoles the broad-bottomed Dutchmen, that "we *must* undergo *some* privations for the good of our country; but at a peace—yes, Mynheers, at a peace—if it happen in our time, we shall not be forgotten"—and then, "plum-pudding shall be *the order of the day!*"

That the importation of bar iron is diminished from 20,000 tons to 10,000, we hope and trust is caused by improvements made in our own British production; and if we be correct in our conjecture, something of that nature is the true state of the case; for the exportation has increased as the importation has diminished; for of 20,000 tons imported in 1804, only 3,160 were sent abroad; whereas of 10,000 tons imported in 1808, we could spare 5,965 tons; so that we retained but little more than 4,000 tons for our own use. The advantages of science, when directed to manufactures, have never appeared more conspicuously than on the subject of our iron works; and we rejoice in the thought, that for *almost* all purposes of elegance as well as utility, British iron may now vie with foreign; such a fact, we deem, an instance of National Independence.

In what light to view the importation of cambrics, increased from 20,000 demy pieces to 40,000, we can scarcely tell; or, that of Flanders linen, advanced from 2,366 ells to 122,875. The exportation though increased from 465, to 20,780 does not account for it. Are more foreign linens worn among us?—if so, let our Irish friends look well to the excellence and *body* of their fabric; this, their duty, will prove to be their interest.

We might confess equal indecision in respect to various other articles; rhubarb is increased from 2,991 lbs. to 4,438; is this becoming a *dyeing* drug?—To suppose that a greater quantity than formerly has been ordered in prescription——but we have no desire of *libelling* the faculty. Quicksilver is another inexplicable article. What operations performed in Britain demand quicksilver? But if the distant Spanish provinces, unable to obtain this mineral from Europe in ships belonging to their own nation, have been obliged to have recourse to the intervention of British ships for supply, then we see the mutual benefits derived from commerce to the Spanish main and the British West India islands. We have received from thence an immense quantity of Peruvian bark, and they have received from us, in 1804, 88,778; in 1806, 234,676, and in 1807, 633,480 lbs. of quicksilver. So that we may safely consider Spanish gold, as having been amalgamated with quicksilver furnished by Britain—in spite of war between the two countries—in spite of Buonaparte, emperor and king though he be! Our readers, will hence discover *some* of the reasons that irritate the mind of that *honest* and *upright* potentate, in his protestations that he intends nothing but good to the Spanish nation, by his pious design of placing king Joe on the throne; and as to separating a single colony from the mother country, "*he won't suffer any such thing: no, that he won't:*"—UNLESS HE CANNOT HELP IT. Will the Spanish colonies adhere to a country notoriously too weak to supply them with necessaries; or will they take such measures as may insure them the most beneficial and indispensable intercourse? Would Buonaparte, if king in Mexico, Peru, or Terra Firma, abandon such a productive connection with Britain, for the profitless protection *(protection!)* of the nominal sovereign at Madrid. He is not so foolish: neither are they so mad.

We shall add a few articles in support of our inferences, and by way of directory to the sentiments of our friends.

The East Indies has supplied cochineal in 1804, 8,200lbs.; in 1806,

6,207; in 1807, 10,268. This article is, in one sense, a new production in India; not that the insect is a new importation there, but that it has but lately become an object of European attention: and even at this day, it is not completely established, because the insect which yields the prime colour has not yet been naturalized in the country. The government has offered a premium for the introduction of it. Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 160.

Indigo may also be considered as a new article of importation from India. That country, it is true, has had the dye for ages, and there is every reason to believe that the name of the commodity is derived from the country: but the increased production of it, and, we believe, the improved beauty of it, is but of late years. India furnished in 1804, 2,632,110lbs.,—in 1806, 4,666 292; in 1807, 2,612,181. A considerable quantity, this, of *additional* employment to the provinces engaged in the cultivation of this drug. The exportation from London has been somewhat more than half the quantity imported.

Pepper exhibits considerable fluctuation: the imports of it were in 1804, 7,607,440lbs.; in 1805, 2,730,186; in 1806, 8,291,337; in 1807, 4,721,409. This last quantity might be thought to indicate a falling off in the article, did we not find that, after the deficient year 1805, a great quantity than before was brought over in 1806. These variations are, probably, not to be prevented; they may depend on the seasons, or on contingencies.

Pepper was exported in the year 1804, to the surprising amount of 4,407,392lbs.: it has since gradually declined to less than half that quantity: the amount for 1807, being 1,924,754; for 1808, being 1,038,102. It is very likely that this commodity was one of those brought from the east by American vessels, and sent from America to the continent of Europe. That mean of supply is now cut off, by the still subsisting embargo.

If we were to examine the imports at other places besides London, as Liverpool, for instance, we should, no doubt, find abundant occasion of remark. That port is well known to be favourably situated for the reception and distribution of some of the materials for sundry staple articles of our manufactures. We find, that cotton wool has been increased from 332,203lbs.; in 1804, to 534,486; in 1805, 642,125 in 1807; and no less than 1,189,692 in 1808. Of this, none was exported. The consumption of such quantities at home *must* mark a spread of manufactures, in some shape or other.

Many other articles might be enumerated, but this specimen appears to us to be sufficient, and as fair as any we could select. We are reminded by the number of pages already occupied, of the duty of abridgment. Most commodities imported fluctuate yearly, so that, to obtain any distinct perception of their quantities, we must compare distant intervals and several years, together; for which purpose tables like the present are of the greatest use. We cannot advert to the other ports of this kingdom, particularly; but must content ourselves with stating, that, however some branches of trade may appear to have declined, yet that others have increased is beyond denial.

Our readers will observe, that these tables do not express the *value* of the articles they contain, but the *quantity*: so that no fallacy lurks behind the *present* price of any of them, which, oftentimes, is owing to the exigencies of circumstances, whereas the *quantities*, are *bonâ fide* the measure of production, and importation, certainly; and of home consumption or exportation, probably, whatever be the nominal or real cash valuation of the commodity.

We have reasons for believing that government did not commit these tables to the press without some hesitation; nor could the proper officers at first reconcile themselves to what they regarded as partaking of the nature of a disclosure of some of the means of strength, and the sinews of this kingdom. But, we presume to think, that Buonaparte can derive no very essential advantage in learning from authority, *in what the trade of this country consists.* We ourselves report monthly in our State of Trade and Prices Current, the names and value of many articles, without supposing that we convey an *iota* of information to the enemy. Whoever would put that Usurper into the method *of carrying on a commerce equally extended, in his own ships, and of protecting the French flag in all parts of the world,* would certainly

contribute to injure Britain essentially. But the mere knowledge in what she traffics, to where, and at what advantage, does not enable the French mercantile navy to do the like. It may mortify the emperor and king, and provoke new edicts and ordonnances against British goods; but these will be regarded by those who have left their money behind them in Britain, as the emperor and king regards the thunders of the Vatican, the stings of his own conscience, or the execrations of the well-disposed part of mankind.

We now direct our attention to a very important branch of British industry, the Shipping of the country, as indicated in the report of the entries inwards, and outwards, for the years 1802 to 1807.

The first remark we make on these tables is, that the home trade, *i. e.* that between Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c. has employed a very considerable number of ships, and that their number is not diminished. In 1802, it was 6,709 ships, employing 32,527 men. In 1807 it was 7,020 ships, employing 34,366 men. The intercourse, then, it appears, between the body and the members, had not only been maintained but had increased. In what particular part this increase has taken place, these tables do not inform us. If it were to Ireland, as we suspect, the inference is, that, that country is advancing in mercantile importance, and that *some* of the benefits expected from the Union are beginning to shew themselves. But, if we may depend on private information, the trade to Malta, and by Malta to the Mediterranean generally, maintains an importance, not publicly understood.

A second remark is, that the number of vessels entered outwards exceeds the number entered inwards. This must be accounted for by considering the dangers of the sea; for out of so great a navy as *ten thousand* vessels afloat at the same time, a number must be allowed to suffer under accidents, by winds and waves; and some by capture. Now, all that are broken up in distant ports, or are carried off by the enemy, are deductions from the aggregate body of British shipping. Allowances also must be made for the quantity employed as transports, by government; and this is at, some times, much greater than at others.

The proportion of British vessels sent to the different ports of Europe, as might be expected, appears to have diminished gradually, as the ports on the continent were closed against the British flag. The number of these has declined from 5,222 in 1802, to 2,634 in 1807 (inward entry); while the foreign, which in 1802 were 3,305, in 1807 are 3,414: the outward entry of British ships being in the former year 4,817; in the latter 2,167. Foreign ships were 2,921; they now are 3,173.

By adding these numbers together we find, that the number of British *and* foreign vessels, employed in European commerce, in 1802 was about 8,000, in 1807 it was under 6,000; a surprising number, nevertheless, after all the efforts made by the enemy, to ruin the commercial navy of Britain.

A fact, however, has come to our knowledge, for which, perpaps, this is as proper a place as any other in which to state it. We learn, that not a few of our vessels have been admitted into Russian ports under false colours and passports. This at first sight appears to be of no great moment: it is so common as not to justify distinction; but, the fact is, that the Russian nobility, who maintain their establishments by British commerce, have, from this circumstance, taken up an opinion that Britain MUST *have their commodities*:—that, if their hemp, tallow, &c. were not ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to British merchants for the supply of this country, that highly respectable body of men would not condescend to this subterfuge, in order to skreen their proceedings. The *political* effect of a state of warfare, is so greatly abated among the Russians by this manœuvre, that they no longer deem a Revolution of consequence. They can sell the productions of their estates;—can pocket the money, and spend it, as heretofore; wherefore then should they have recourse to political managements, which are always uncertain, and would not improve their condition?

The following Tables shew the variations of our shipping, &c. year by year; and completely supersede any further remarks that we might be inclined to make on the subject at present: it is more than probable, that we may have early occasion to resume it.

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, *with the Amount of their* TONNAGE, *and the Number of* MEN—OUTWARDS, *between* Great Britain *and all Parts of the World; from the 5th January, 1802, to the—(generally) from whence the said Vessels arrived, or where bound:—viz.*

	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.			*Foreign.*			*British.*			*Foreign.*		
YEAR 1802.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.
European Kingdoms or States	5222	796874	42278	3305	381831	22885	4817	673408	37747	2921	361109	21250
U. S. of America	100	19770	1098	375	91348	4416	135	29410	1707	398	93698	4946
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	26	7268	505	5	598	41	1	205	20	6	1599	87
Brit. Dominions in Europe, *viz.* Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	6709	523592	32527	39	5614	321	6554	509216	30658	3	409	32
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1312	336344	19664	—	—	—	1104	268463	15724	—	—	—
Africa, &c.	40	7245	635	1	25	4	185	43530	4676	3	540	48
East Indies and C. of Good Hope	93	66792	7464	3	835	52	72	59546	7196	—	—	—
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	124	36448	4248	—	—	—	143	42796	4685	1	225	24
Total of Great Britain	13626	1794333	108419	3728	480251	27719	13011	1626574	102413	3332	457580	26387
YEAR 1803.												
European Kingdoms or States	4004	669430	33172	3717	512427	27573	2989	517249	26788	3182	458991	24736
U. S. of America	135	30638	1593	483	115427	5466	89	21090	1261	472	111857	5664
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	57	14504	1004	18	4164	254	15	3499	225	9	1676	93
Brit. Dominions in Europe, *viz.* Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	6683	559840	33074	27	3483	200	6864	573685	35971	1	90	12
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	926	238235	12867	2	173	14	893	215169	14095	3	806	35
Africa, &c.	45	8599	635	—	—	—	134	30347	3918	4	613	56
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	74	58678	6096	4	1530	81	55	50095	6115	1	387	16
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	136	40662	4775	3	900	78	140	41938	4948	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	12060	1620586	93216	4254	638104	33666	11179	1453066	93321	3672	574420	30612
YEAR 1804.												
European Kingdoms or States	2655	474049	23264	3852	509291	25905	2163	376095	19467	3648	481191	25181
U. S. of America	72	17243	1015	363	89580	4358	58	13738	845	412	100778	4960
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	23	5328	563	5	1104	76	—	—	—	5	691	42
Brit. Dominions in Europe, *viz.* Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	6544	551361	33299	43	6032	313	7341	631556	37549	17	2978	166
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	989	252987	14541	3	483	31	1193	301056	19151	—	—	—
Africa, &c.	40	9409	728	4	528	38	168	39012	5238	10	2017	129
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	46	43503	4699	1	281	23	63	58476	6419	—	—	—
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	139	41507	4870	—	—	—	145	43353	5079	1	194	29
Total of Great Britain	10508	1395387	82979	4271	607299	30744	11131	1463286	93748	4093	587849	30507

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, 29th June, 1808.

—employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages), which Entered INWARDS and Cleared —5th January, 1808;—Distinguishing each Year, and British from Foreign Vessels; also, distinguishing

	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.			*Foreign.*			*British.*			*Foreign.*		
YEAR 1805.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.
European Kingdoms or States	2891	517961	25068	4041	576465	29323	2870	508045	19823	3453	487602	24946
U. S. of America	70	16003	1047	392	102366	4660	49	12682	7001	433	108093	5246
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	18	4341	337	6	1330	76	5	797	50	6	1086	66
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	7174	590928	34792	69	10384	588	7333	607461	37430	20	3863	207
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1046	267200	14908	3	450	27	1034	252852	16476	—	—	—
Africa, &c.	20	3029	221	5	676	42	141	32014	4264	19	4915	442
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	59	54188	6124	1	212	17	50	42388	4785	1	262	17
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	136	40640	4669	—	—	—	126	38970	4879	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	11414	1494290	87166	4517	691883	34733	11608	1495209	94408	3932	605821	30924
YEAR 1806.												
European Kingdoms or States	2719	455289	23021	3183	460005	24284	2197	362264	18591	2872	418857	22284
U. S. of America	53	11347	748	508	135634	6103	39	8731	447	536	138856	6691
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	10	1975	169	7	1372	95	63	14172	1475	3	534	30
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	7985	637109	39124	83	13963	762	8382	665441	39416	29	5903	302
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1149	293748	16636	2	250	14	1237	304590	19154	1	205	9
Africa, &c.	23	3009	294	8	989	59	161	36347	4748	15	3239	277
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	42	38239	4295	—	—	—	74	57301	6099	3	576	39
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	137	41348	4701	2	693	37	98	37456	4627	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	12118	1482664	88988	3793	612904	31354	12251	1486302	94557	3459	568170	29632
YEAR 1807.												
European Kingdoms or States	2674	441032	22081	3414	507996	24749	2167	349320	18145	3173	456649	23267
U. S. of America	84	18229	1091	602	159731	7032	37	8168	443	657	172276	8018
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	50	11746	914	9	2224	113	78	17566	1870	8	1352	106
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	7020	574076	34366	62	10193	594	7536	618603	37222	7	1391	76
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1227	314208	17877	—	—	—	1347	334684	21030	1	242	10
Africa, &c.	29	4197	289	—	—	—	110	22543	2789	—	—	—
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	52	38600	4140	—	—	—	52	42715	4460	—	—	—
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	117	34579	4239	—	—	—	101	30504	3761	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	11213	1436667	84997	4087	680144	32488	11428	1424103	89720	3846	631910	31411

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

Mr. Parkinson's Organic Remains of a Former World, Vol. II.

(Concluded from page 457.)

To form a correct judgment on many of the operations of nature, requires the united powers of history, observation, and experience. The brevity of human life forbids us from indulging the expectation, that *much* can be obtained by personal investigation; the most indefatigable naturalist that ever existed, could not acquire a thousandth part so much knowledge, as he was well aware, remained unexplored by the labours of science: and, the result of the inquiries of those who have most assiduously traced the proceedings of nature, has been a conviction of human incompetence, and human liability to error. If this be true, of the researches of modern times, and on subjects open to observation, because extant in the world around us, how much greater difficulties, may we suppose, attend our inquiries into those evidences of a prior world, and into the properties of those remains, which accident from time to time, turns up from their beds of long repose for our inspection and contemplation!

The contents of the hills which diversify the face of our planet, and of most of the mountains whose summits we have been able to ascend, bear ample testimony to the early existence of a different order of things, from what they now present. When we find the remains of creatures peculiar to the waters, in the midst of continents, and at heights very much above the level of the sea, we are led by the simple inductions of common sense, to conclude, that these heights are not the natural resorts of the subjects they contain. Only two ways of accounting for these appearances present themselves: either the sea once covered these mountains, as its *proper* bed; or some prodigious violence has torn these subjects from their native abodes, and deposited them where we find them, in an *improper* bed. Either they were *gradually* deposited where they are, or *suddenly* deposited: either during a lapse of ages, or on occasion of some preternatural convulsion.

History acquaints us with the recovery, as it is deemed, of several small portions of land from the sea; and we know, also, that the sea prevails, from time to time, over tracts that have been solid ground. But history records no such continued progress, as may enable us to form any estimate as to the period when it included in its waves the height of our present mountains. We admit for instance, that the Delta of Egypt was antiently a marshy shallow, that it was gained from the sea, and rendered dry land; but this assists us nothing in the present inquiry, since we know that Egypt itself then existed, and that grounds but a few feet higher than this marsh were not subjected to the same overflow. The most ancient records we have, demonstrate, that Syria was extant, in nearly, if not quite, its present condition throughout; and the shores of the Mediterranean, notwithstanding the frequency of earthquakes in their neighbourhood, have retained from the earliest ages the same general forms, bays, and promontories, and so nearly the same ports, harbours, and creeks, as to render the theory of gradual exchange of land and water, liable to great exceptions. For, if in the course of three or four thousand years, no variations deserving attention have taken place, to what an infinitely remote period does it refer that surprising change, the effect of which engrosses our astonished observation?

We commonly call the first chapters of Genesis, a History of the Creation of the World; but the sacred writer has couched his narration in terms which are not restricted to that import. He describes the arrangement, conformation, and composing of the world:—that it was *created out of nothing*, at the period he mentions, he does not say. But, whatever was the beauty and excellence of that disposition of the earth's superficies, the same writer informs us, that it was broken up and defaced by a general deluge; and in adopting this event as that which effected the displacing of the creatures and strata alluded to, we have the advantage of fixing a date, and marking what, without this assistance, extends to an indefinite period,—a period as little comprehensible as eternity itself. The evidence of history, then, though of the negative kind, has great weight on this subject: it does not so much as hint at the effects of causes constantly but slowly operating, sufficient to account for phenomena, the results of which we discover: but it does,

(in the Mosaic records) relate an occurrence which is adequate to the production of all the consequences that come to our knowledge: and this by the confusion attendant on one sudden shock.

These hints, though very concise, we have thought proper to suggest by way of introduction to a report on Mr. Parkinson's second volume of "Organic Remains of a former World." We remember the time when Divines were alarmed at the speculation that any species of animal called into existence by the Great Maker of all things, might suffer extinction: "individuals," said they, "perish, but the species remains." We confess that we never discerned the cogency of this argument. Amid the wreck of nature, many of her productions might perish: they were not absolutely indispensable, surely, to the future world. We go further, and believe, that some have perished; and this perhaps in great mercy to mankind. For who knows, what consumption of the products of the earth was necessary to support those creatures, and who can tell whether under the diminished fertility of the ground, they might not have contended too effectually for food against the *true* lord of the soil, however reduced to labour, and to earn his subsistence by the sweat of his brow?

In the volume before us, Mr. P. does not so much as allude to such devourers: but, as his first volume treated on vegetables, this treats on a class of animals that till lately were considered as forming a part of the vegetable tribes. Modern discoveries have placed them as a connecting link between the two kingdoms: and has included them under the name of Zoophytes, or animal plants.

It is extremely difficult, as we cannot transcribe the plates, to convey to those to whom studies of this kind are new, any ideas on the nature, forms, or properties of this description of creatures; or to remind them of such objects by comparison as may serve the purposes of illustration. Those who are most familiar with them, are constantly detecting errors in the conjectures of themselves, or others; and our author in many places regrets exceedingly the absence of better information than he has been able to obtain.

We shall not obtrude on our readers a list of names from which they would derive neither instruction nor amusement; but we content ourselves with stating that Mr. P. examines and describes a variety of *tubipores*, *madrepores*, *alcyonias*, &c.; and no less than twenty-one different species of *encrinites*. He notices, also, obscure hints concerning others; and congratulates his native island, that of these fossils fourteen are found in different parts of the country.

In our first volume, page 840, we described under the title of "great effects from little causes," the labours of those millions of creatures, the diminutiveness of which, together with the difficulty of observing and comprehending their nature and manners, shall be admitted in excuse of the inattention of former ages to them. These, we know, exist; and in infinite numbers. Whether others allied to them in some respects by nature, though diversified, may not at this time people the bottom, the rocks, the recesses, the clefts, the depths and the shallows of the ocean, what mortal shall dare to affirm? Probability is the utmost to which our powers extend; and the probability is, that all parts of the great deep swarm with life; and that too in forms, of which we have no conception, nor can have; till fortunate circumstances place specimens within our observation. The first class of these animals, Corals, is likely to be known to the generality of our readers, from the frequency of specimens of different kinds.

We would not be understood to assert that the corals which are familiar among us, are of the same species, with such as are found fossil, or that they closely resemble them; but they are sufficient for comparison by reference, for the purpose of illustration; and we should be glad if we could on the other articles refer to illustrative subjects equally accessible. Mr. P. remarks,

So great is the resemblance which corals bear to vegetables as to have long occasioned, as has been already observed, their being considered as subjects of the vegetable kingdom. They are in general attached to other substances by a part, analogous, in its form, to a *root*; from which proceeds a *trunk*, ramifying into *branches*, which, at certain times, appear to be set with *flowerets* and *fruits* of beautiful and fantastic forms. Their real nature was first ascertained by Peysonell,

who, in 1727, communicated his observations respecting them to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. This accurate observer, not only shewed that corals yielded, on the application of heat, such products as peculiarly belonged to animal substances; but also pointed out several particulars respecting the coral polype, which could not fail of determining, that corals belonged entirely to the animal kingdom. The observations of Jussieu, Reaumur, Donati, and others, confirmed this fact; which, however, was not so generally received, but that several learned men still hesitated in admitting, that the forms which corals bear could be derived from the powers of animal life alone. All doubts were, however, removed by the observations of Mr. Ellis, in his essay on the Natural History of Corallines, and of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes.

By the experiments of Mr. Hatchett, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the component parts, as well as the mode of formation, of different zoophytes, our knowledge respecting these animals has been very considerably increased. He was enabled by these experiments to ascertain, that corals, and the numerous tribe of zoophytes, with which they are connected, differ in composition, from the varieties of bone and shell, only by the nature and quantity of the hardening principle, and by the state of the substance with which it is mixed or connected. The porcellaneous shells, such as *cypreæ*, &c. were found to be composed of animal gluten and carbonate of lime; and to resemble, in their mode of formation, the enamel of teeth; the earthy matter being blended with the animal gluten. The pearly shells, or those composed of nadre or mother-o'-pearl, such as *patellæ*, &c. he found to be composed of carbonate of lime, and a gelatinous, cartilaginous, or membranaceous substance; and that they resembled bone, in their hardening matter being secreted and deposited upon the membranaceous substance.

We find these remains imbedded in our hardest marbles, in which situation they have undergone changes that have left but a small portion of their original matter; (one of Mr. P's most interesting experiments, is the discovery of the remains of animal matter, in some of these flinty bodies, page 166), but have substituted matters so entirely different, yet preserving the primitive form, as may well excite the astonishment of the beholder. Mr. P. expresses this astonishment in the following language.

To what a remote period of past time, and to what astonishing changes in the structure of the surface, at least, of this globe, does this circumstance direct our contemplation! A body, differing from any animal substance now known, has been formed, by the energies of animal life, in the depths of the ocean of a former world; and is now found imbedded in a rock, many miles inland, and at a considerable height above the sea: and these, wonderful as they are, are not the only circumstances of this case, which, in the present state of our knowledge, may be considered as inexplicable. The substance, of which this body is composed, has undergone a most extraordinary change: originally formed chiefly of carbonic acid and lime, with a small portion of animal matter, it has now become a mass, in which, except a portion of animal matter, these substances are no longer to be found: the space which was formerly allotted to them being now filled almost entirely with the earth of flint: and to add to the wonder, the silicified mass is found imbedded in lime.

Under the division Madrepores, our author alludes to the impositions which cunning has practised on credulity; we may ask whether it be not a great benefit to be relieved from the effects of such artifice, by better knowledge: and whether science can be more honourably engaged than in conferring such benefits?

One of the fossil corals which has been considered as belonging to this family, is the *lapis arachneolithi*, or spider-stone, respecting which the celebrated Bruckman wrote an ingenious disquisition in a letter to his friend the learned Ritter. From this it appears that stones, which from their marks and form, bore a resemblance to the body of a spider, from which the head and legs had been removed, were frequently employed in some parts of Germany as a powerful charm for the cure of all kinds of hæmorrhages. These stones, according to the received vulgar opinion in those parts, were supposed to have been generated and voided by a spider. It was also imagined by the country people, that every spider, remarkable for its magnitude, contained one of these stones: to obtain the expulsion of which, the spider was to be enclosed in a glass vessel in which was also placed valerian or finely powdered sugar. Bruckman, however, shews that the spider-stone is nothing else but a petrified antediluvian coral, such as has been named the Indian *astroites*, and that the fabulous account of it has most probably been derived from its spots, which are not unlike those which are discoverable on the belly of the spider, and from its form, which frequently agrees with that of the body of a spider. This latter circumstance he however attributed to the cunning employment of art; and adds, that these stones generally far exceed

in weight and size that of any spider or tarantula that is known, not excepting the celebrated enormous Brasilian spider named *aramdu-guaca*.

The little conformity between such corals as are now fished up from the sea, and those which are discovered in a fossil state, is converted by our author into an argument which contributes support to opinions we have already expressed.

I find myself under the necessity of acknowledging, that I am not certain of the existence of the recent analogue of any really mineralized coral.

This dissimilarity between the creatures of this and the creatures of the former world, is a circumstance which appears to be so inexplicable, that I can only admit it, without attempting to account for it. It however furnishes us, I think, with a strong argument against that theory, which supposes the changes which this planet has undergone are all attributable to the constant, regular, and gradual processes of nature, which have been acting from an indefinite period of time, aided by the occasioned heavings of strata, effected by subterraneous heat. By this system —by the gradual interchange of situation between land and water, we might account for the mountains of fossil coral which are found at considerable distances from the sea, were it not that so little agreement is observable between the fossil and the recent coral. Had the coral of the mountain and the coral of the sea been constantly the same, it would, indeed, have furnished a powerful evidence of the gradual change of relative place in the strata, which were once covered by the ocean, but which are now thousands of feet above its surface: the gradual receding of the sea would have sufficed for the explanation.

But how, according to this theory, shall we explain the disagreement between the coral of the mountain and the coral of the sea? I see no explanation which can be thus obtained; every thing being supposed to have proceeded in its regular course, the animals of the first creation must then have exactly resembled those of the present hour. Some vast change, of powerful and even universal influence, must be sought for, to explain this wonderful circumstance: and such, doubtless, can only be found in the destruction of a former world. Thus, indeed, we shall be enabled to account for the existence of various animals, in a mineral state, whose analogues are unknown; but it must be admitted, that even this circumstance is not sufficient to account for the existence of animals at the present period, of which no traces can be found in the ruins of that former world.

Mr. P. is very learned on the subject of fossil Alcyonia; they were long considered as fruits, of which they have indeed the general appearance. They resemble figs, pears, oranges, &c. and have the air of having fallen from trees, and undergone petrification in the earth. This particularly meets the writer's attention, and together with his remarks on the nature of sponges is worthy of notice.

The alcyonium is an animal which assumes a vegetable form, and which is either of a fleshy, gelatinous, spongy, or leathery substance, having an outward skin full of cells, with openings possessed by oviparous tentaculated hydræ: the whole substance being fixed to some other body by a seeming trunk or root.

Count Marsilli, who carefully examined not only the physical, but the chemical properties of these bodies, observes that they are all surrounded by a porous leather-like bark; and that the interior substance, is, in some, a jelly-like and in others, a mass of light ash coloured acicular spines, which prick the hands on being handled, in the same manner as do the spines of the plant called the Indian fig.

From the different colours as well as forms which some of the species of these substances possess, they have obtained names expressive of their resemblance to certain fruits. Thus the *alcyonium lyncurium*, being of a globose form, of a fibrous internal structure, of a tubercular surface, and of a yellow colour, has been termed the sea orange: the *a. bursa* being of a sub globose form, of a pulpy substance, and of a green colour, has been termed the green sea-orange or sea-apple: the *a. cydonium*, which is of a roundish form, and of a yellow colour, has been distinguished as the sea-quince: and the *a. ficus*, from a very close resemblance to the fig in its form, has been called the sea-fig.

The sponge is a fixed, flexible animal, very torpid, varying in its figure, and composed either of reticulated fibres, or masses of small spiculæ interwoven together, which are clothed with a living gelatinous flesh full of small mouths or holes on its surface, by which it sucks in and throws out the water.

The vitality of sponges had been suspected by the ancients, even in the time of Aristotle; they having perceived a particular motion in their substance, as if from shrinking, when they tore them off the rocks. This opinion of their possessing a degree of animal life was also entertained in the time of Pliny. Count Marsilli confirmed this opinion by observing, on their being taken out of the sea, a systolic and diastolic motion, in certain little round holes, which lasted until the

water they had contained was quite dissipated. Mons. Peysonell supposed sponges to have been formed by certain worms, which inhabited the labyrinthean windings of the sponge; and believed, that whatever life was found in these substances, existed in these worms, and not in the substance of the sponge, which he was convinced, was an inanimate body. This point was, however, determined by Mr. Ellis, who in a letter to Dr. Solander, relates the observations which he had made; by which he ascertained, that these worms, which he found in the sponge in great numbers, were a very small kind of *nereis*, or sea scolopendra; and that they were not the fabricators of the sponge, but had pierced their way into its soft substance, and made it only their place of retreat and security. Upon examining, in sea water, a variety of the *crumb of bread* sponge, the tops of which were full of tubular cavities or papillæ, he could plainly observe these little tubes to receive and pass the water to and fro; so that he inferred, that the sponge is an animal *sui generis*, whose mouths are so many holes or ends of branched tubes, opening on its surface; with these, he supposes, it receives its nourishment, and discharges, like the polypes, its excrements.

Mr. Ellis also discovered, that the texture is very different in different species of sponge: some being composed wholly of interwoven reticulated fibres, whilst others are composed of little masses of straight fibres of different sizes, from the most minute spiculæ to strong elastic shining spines, like small needles of one-third of an inch long; besides these, he observes, there is an intermediate sort, between the reticulated and the finer fasciculated kinds, which seem to partake of both sorts.

That fossil which is usually called the *stone lilly*, but which is in truth an animal, has undergone an extremely close examination by our author: and as it affords an instance of the wonderful exertions of creative wisdom, we shall transcribe Mr. P's calculation of the number of members contained in its head and arms. The number of joints comprised in its stalk is unknown; as no complete specimen has been found. Of course the length of this stalk is uncertain.

A careful examination ascertains the curious fact, that, independant of the number of pieces which may be contained in the vertebral column, and which, from its probable great length, may be very numerous, the fossil skeleton of the superior part of this animal consists of at least twenty-six thousand pieces. To shew this, the following statement is annexed:

Of the bones forming the pelvis, there are five central cuneiform bones *(Ossa innominata)*	5
five ribs	5
five clavicles	5
five scapulæ	5
arms.....six bones in each of the ten arms...	60
hands. Each hand being formed of two *fingers*, and each finger consisting of at least 40ossiculæ, these, in 20 fingers, make.....	800
tentacula, 30 proceeding from each of the 6 bones in each of the ten arms, make.....	1,800
30proceeding, on theaverage, from eachof the 800 bonesof the fingers, make.....	24,000
Total.....	26,680

Respecting the inferior termination of the trunk of this animal our knowledge is so exceedingly limited, as not to have furnished us with sufficient materials to have allowed its mention in the preceding character of this animal.

Our readers will readily suppose that a composition comprising so many thousands of feeble joints, most of them but slightly connected with their supports, and those supports not above a tenth part of an inch in substantial diameter, must needs be liable to fracture and dislocation from causes of daily occurrence, and only moderate activity. What then may we suppose would be the destruction occasioned by such a convulsion as the deluge?—and that we find any specimen sufficiently preserved to give us an insight into their structure is much more wonderful, than their rarity. Not more than two or three recent specimens allied in nature to this Zoophyte are known to the curious.

The quantities of this kind of animal found in the same quarries are very great; and the varieties of structure are so considerable as to justify the idea of many different species. The cap encrinites is found throughout a circuit of several miles in extent; and what Mr. P. observes on that subject, is true of many others.

We at present know little more of it than, that the petrified remains of its vertebral column, either in detached pieces, or agglutinated together in masses of limestone or marble, have long been found in quarries of an immense extent in some of the northern counties of this island.

Mr. Da Costa remarks, that the whole metallic tract of the county of Derby is, as it were, one continued quarry of this marble; most of the strata of limestone are of this kind, it being the common stone which is burnt for lime. The upper parts of these strata, he observes, are always filled with amazing quantities of these bodies and other marine remains, which seem to have been lodged there by subsidence; and to have formed a crust over the limestone. This crust is generally of a very great thickness, and when they have passed it, they find the limestone to contain fewer marine remains: and at greater depths it even becomes quite pure and free from them. The marble does not always display the forms of these remains with equal fineness and perfection: Rickledale, Monyash, and Breks, he mentions as affording the most beautiful. At present, none perhaps, exceeds that which is obtained in the neighbourhood of Ashford in the Waters. Da Costa remarked, fifty years since, of the Derbyshire marble, that it is degraded by the common name of limestone; and the country people, ignorant of its value only burn it for lime, although for hardness, beauty, and susceptibility of polish, it may vie with the most esteemed foreign marbles.

Mr. Mawes, in his Instructive Mineralogy of Derbyshire, observes, that the limestone, the whole of which stratum is composed of marine exuviæ, is of various thickness, from four fathoms to more than two hundred; beneath which, separated from the former by a stratum of toadstone, it is ascertained that there is another stratum of limestone, beyond which no mine in Derbyshire has penetrated.

We believe that we have communicated to our readers as accurate a notion, though a general one, of the nature and contents of these volumes, as our limits admit. The learning and diligence displayed in them, are truly honourable to their author. For the nature of the subject, and its difficulties, he is not responsible: that he has endeavoured to lessen those difficulties, will be gratefully accepted by succeeding naturalists. We repeat our regret that the expense of the coloured plates annexed, which are truly laudable, with other considerations, should place these dissertations beyond the reach of the major part of students. We should sincerely regret if the author were to mutilate the communication of his sentiments, yet we hope to see the ensuing volumes completed with as little delay, and at no greater expense, than is necessary to do justice to their subject. As the order adopted by Mr. P. advances towards classes of animal life with which the public is more familiar, they will present important advantages above what is already published, in respect to illustration by comparison; and of these we shall not fail to take all due advantages.

Midas; or, a Serious Inquiry concerning Taste and Genius; including a Proposal for the certain Advancement of the Elegant Arts, &c. By Anthony Fisgrave, LL.D. crown 8vo. pp. 224. Price 7s. Murray, London 1808.

We certainly have read this volume, and can safely commend the execution of it so far as concerns the paper and print; there are passages in it, too, that we understand, and the tenor of which we approve. But, considered as a whole it is injudicious, for the author gives his readers too much trouble to find out a meaning; and after they have so done, they are not certain that the author's meaning is the same as that which they have discovered. Whether this book may not contain mysterious allusions to certain parts of the conduct of a certain body of artists, on certain occasions, we are at a loss to determine. It may be very severe on Messrs. Pallette, Pencil and Co.; nay, we apprehend that the patrons of art, not excluding the sacred character of Majesty itself, are glanced at in it: but, the author to secure himself from prosecution for a libel, and to puzzle the attorney-general who would never be able to make out his inuendoes, has also puzzled his readers. Had Dr. Fisgrave taken advice of Justice Shallow, who sagaciously observes, "there are but two ways—either to reveal a thing, or to conceal it;" it might have proved to his advantage; while the public would have concluded that

> The author had a meaning, and no doubt,
> The reader had the sense to find it out.

But that the author may not suffer under the dulness of our lamp-exhausted faculties, we shall permit him to give an analysis of his book in his own words.

My work, (says Dr. F.) commences with some observations on the opinions maintained by divers learned persons on the continent, that genius being a plant of peculiar delicacy would not thrive on every soil; and consequently art of the best flavour and quality, like good cheese, was the produce only of certain farms or particular districts. To such opinions nevertheless I express my objections; and intimate a firm belief that, under judicious treatment, genius will flourish in every well governed and prosperous state; even in this our native island, in despite of the fogs and philosophers with which foreigners say it is infested.

I next advert to the favourable disposition which begins to manifest itself for the encouragement of British art, and declare my readiness to become a volunteer in so honourable a service; wherein I am the more eager to engage, from an apprehension that the means resorted to would be found inadequate. The efficacy of these means are then examined; and patronage, on which the chief reliance is commonly placed, is condemned as an engine particularly destructive to fine talents; and after expatiating at some length on the dangerous practice of pampering or cockering hopeful merit with that false kind of fondness, which is pardonable only when applied by elderly maidens to their lap dogs, I have endeavoured to show that honour, approbation, and the different modifications of praise, correctly and judiciously conferred, is the true pabulum of genius: its natural and congenial aliment.

But however wholesome this food, the salutary effect thereof altogether depends on the manner in which it is administered. It is not patronage, nor honours, nor praise, that we are in need of: British genius, like the courage of its heroes, requires no stimulants, it demands only to be wisely directed to do whatever is possible for man to perform. I am hence led to consider who are the persons qualified to take the direction of art in so critical a situation; and happily I here find no difficulties: nature having made an express arrangement for this purpose. But being convinced that a matter of such consequence should be conducted with all possible decorum and dignity, I deem this to be the proper moment to introduce my proposal for a high and imperial Court of Connoisseurship, or grand national establishment, for the propagation, dissemination, and preservation of good taste; and consequently the improvement of art: an expedient fully proportioned to the great occasion; natural, efficacious, and practicable.

On this proposal we give no opinion: the British public is little accustomed to venerate without examination the decisions of such institutions; and we venture to say, that the judges would be rejudged by their compatriots, be their verdict what it might.

As to the old story of the contention of Apollo and Pan, before Midas, we have seen it better applied, and, as we think, more pleasingly told. Nevertheless, we would not choose to listen to the prattling of the reeds entrusted with our Author's secret, or to repeat after them their monotonous declaration, "*Midas, Midas, has asses' ears.*"

Juvenile Dramas, in three Volumes, by the Author of Summer Rambles, &c. Price 14s. Longman and Co. London, 1808.

We have no objection to the dramatic form of writing. Dialogue when well conducted has beauties proper to itself. It has also energies; and these may be so directed as to render no inconsiderable service to virtue. The author of these dramas has well understood this advantage. Each of them is calculated to correct some vicious inclination of the youthful mind: the lessons they read are to the purpose, the plots are simple, and the terminations of most of them are sufficiently striking, as well as pleasing. We may even acknowledge that we have derived less gratification from many more laboured dramas intended for men, than from these intended for juvenile readers. Perhaps the *good* young folks are a little too good, for every-day life, at least; but this *fault* is no disparagement. The author may have seen more young ladies and gentlemen brought up to the enjoyment and distinction of carriages and servants, whose personal services to the indigent have been exemplary, than we have. Such instances should be commemorated if real, and if too rare, they should so much the rather be held up as objects of emulation.

The first drama is a lesson against thoughtlessness in the laying out of money: the second is against the vanity of attending to fashionable appearance; the third is against dilatoriness and dissipation of time; the fourth is against duplicity, and fibbing; the fifth against peevish discontent and jealousy; the sixth against pride and assumption of merit; the seventh against the affectation of endeavouring to serve every body, thereby serving nobody; the eighth against attaching too much importance to wealth and state; the ninth against envy and disobedience.

Dr. Middleton, on the Greek Article.

[Concluded from page 465.]

We resume our consideration of several of the incidents discussed by Dr. M. in his Notes on expressions and phrases used in the N. T. That we sometimes differ from him, will not be thought strange, by those acquainted with the subject: but, in general, our remarks will be found to support the Dr.'s leading principles: and occasionally, where he himself had been tempted to submit to circumstances that opposed them.

Luke vi. 12. *εν τῇ προσευχῇ τε Θεε̃* There is a difference of opinion among the learned, whether *proseucha* in this passage, means a *place* of prayer, or the *act* of prayer. Dr. M prefers the *act* of prayer: observing, 1. That the *proseuchæ* of the Jews were "*always* situate near "water," which is true; but when the Dr. restricts this to "some river, or the sea," we doubt the correctness of his restriction. They, were probably, near to running waters, for the purpose of ablution; but a rill in a mountain would answer this purpose. 2. He says: "If an oratory "had been meant, it is not likely, that "*of God* would have been added, for "all oratories were of God." This, also, in our opinion, may be doubted; considering that the Gentiles had their *proseuchæ*, and that, at this northern extremity of the land of Israel, they had established their customs generally: the probability is, that for one Jewish *proseucha*, out of a town, there would be several Gentile retirements of a like description. This seems to account for the Evangelist's distinguishing addition "of God:" *i. e.* of the true God; and it may be asked, whether, if he had intended prayer only, he would have inserted this addition: since all *prayer* in the case before us, must be understood as being addressed to the true God, without such explanation. The passages referred to by Dr. M. have not the explanatory words "of God," and we believe no instance of the phrase in that signification can be given. Rom. x. 1. is different.

We have already remarked, on Math. v. 1. that the phrase "THE mountain," imports a mountain well known. *This* mountain certainly was in Galilee; and the next town where we find our Lord is Capernaum. (vii. 1.) We look therefore to the north west of that town for this mountain, as our Lord's auditory in the adjacent plain, contained people "from "the *sea-coast* of Tyre and Sidon." Something further attaches to this, if it were the scene of the Transfiguration: a conjecture not opposed by the expression of the Evangelist, ix. 29; "He "went up into THE mountain to *pro-*"*seucha-ize*,"—and while he was *pro-*"*seucha-izing*," *i. e.* performing those devotions which he purposed, whether prayer, or psalmody, or other that were proper for such a place,—"he was transfigured." On the whole, we do not think Dr. M.'s arguments conclusive in favour of his opinion.

Luke xii. 54. *τὴν νεφέλην.* A few MSS. (among which are A B.)—*τὴν.* Dr. Owen (ap Bowyer) approves the omission: but in this, as in other instances, the article has its meaning. We read in 1 Kings, xviii. 44. that the appearance of a certain cloud rising out of the sea was regarded as a prognostic of rain. Now the sea lay westward of Palestine; and, therefore, the cloud, which rose out of the sea, might also be said to rise from the west. If, then, we put these circumstances together, there is good reason to suppose, that the cloud here spoken of was a well known phenomenon, which would naturally and properly be adverted to as Ἡ *νεφέλη* Mr. *Bruce*, in his Travels, has noticed a similar appearance attending the inundation of the Nile. *Newcome*, in his Revision of the Common Version, has adopted this explanation, and yet he translates "*a* cloud." I cannot help thinking, that a revision would be extremely imperfect, or indeed would be nearly useless, if it were to overlook minute circumstances, such as that before us. It is in niceties of this sort principally, that our English translation admits improvement: its general fidelity has never been questioned; and its style, notwithstanding the captious objections of Dr. *Symonds*, is incomparably superior to any thing, which might be expected from the finical and perverted taste of our own age. It is simple; it is harmonious; it is energetic; and, which is of no small importance, use has made it familiar, and time has rendered it sacred. Without the least disposition to decry the labours of the writer, to whom I have alluded, I may express the hope, that whenever our version shall be revised by authority, the points last attended to will be those which respect a pretended inelegance of language. A single instance of the suppression of a local custom or popular opinion, which can

be shewn to have existed among the Jews in the age of the apostles, appears to me to be of infinitely higher importance; because, by concealing from the notice of the reader, circumstances, which are beyond the reach of fabrication, we withhold from him perhaps the strongest evidence of the authenticity of the Scriptures, and consequently of the credibility of our religion.

In these sentiments we heartily acquiesce; and have therefore preferred attention to *localities*, to mere verbal criticism, in the present article. Dr. M. might have found an observation in Harmer on the subject of this cloud. His opinion is well founded.

xix. 2. We do not investigate the question on the nature of the office held by Zaccheus: yet we believe our Excise might furnish illustrations of it: there being several ranks of officers, superior to that which calculates the duty,—as supervisors, &c. and several receivers for districts, before the duty reaches the receiver-general. We should probably place Zaccheus as receiver of a district; he must have acquired wealth by his office. But, our chief reason for distinguishing Dr. M.'s note is, to confirm his notion on the omission of the article, in Acts, xxiii. 5. It would be good English to affirm: "I knew not that he was "Lord Mayor,"—that office changing hands every year: therefore—as St. Paul was but recently arrived in Jerusalem;—as the high-priesthood was at this time almost annual;—as Ananias wore no distinguishing insignia, (being, perhaps, only high priest *elect*) there is no improbability that St. Paul was really uninformed of his dignity. One of the most interesting articles in Michaelis, is that in which he accounts for this ignorance of the apostle's.

xxiii. 18. Τὸν Βαραββᾶν. We have been accustomed to infer from the testimony of Origen and others, such as *some* MSS, the Armenian, and Syriac versions, that Barrabbas was certainly called *Jesus*. For there appears to be much greater apparent reason why this name should be taken from this robber in *many* MSS. than why it should be added in *one* MS. But, we wish it were considered on what grounds this title was given to this person; and whether it may not be understood as importing "THE Son of *Greatness*," or of *Strength*, rather than as a name derived from his father.—We suspect that he was of the party of Judas Gaulonites, who under pretence of maintaining the liberty of the Jewish nation, as the chosen people of God, forbad the payment of tribute to the Romans: and that, this name was given him by his followers as a title of honour. That he had aspired to temporal greatness and popularity, is certain. He was therefore, for the purpose of manifesting the prevailing temper and disposition of the people by the preference they should declare of one of the criminals, a fit candidate for their voices, in opposition to Jesus of Nazareth, whose kingdom was not of this world.

This idea, if admissible, gives the reason for the article here. How far *Barrabbas* may correspond to *Azazel*, as importing *extraordinary* strength; and how far the two goats (in the institution of the scape-goat) might be assimilated to the two Jesus's, one of whom was drawn "for Jehovah," to be sacrificed; the other was let go at large, we leave to the meditation of those who delight in types.

John v. 27. Dr. M. has a long note, in which he insists that "*a* Son of Man," is synonimous with "THE Son of Man." We beg leave to observe, that it would be undoubtedly correct, to say "the Father "hath given him (the Son) authority to "execute judgment, because he (the Son) "is *a partaker of human nature*;"—pure spirit not being properly adapted to passing judgment on mortals clad in flesh, since it cannot be understood by such persons; it can neither be visible to them, nor audible by them, &c.—whereas "a Son of Man" like themselves, in union with Divine Wisdom, may judge them, without any such incongruity. This sense seems to suit the passage: and is distinct from that against which the Dr. has directed his arguments.

Verse 35. ὁ λυχνος ὁ καιόμενος. "A "burning and shining light"—may be objectionable: would there be any impropriety in rendering "THE light! THE ardent!"—expressing by two titles, both light and heat in this prophet, John the Baptist, and his discourses.

xx. 28. Not only does the remark of the Evangelist that Thomas spoke *to Christ* the words "my Lord, and my God," militate against the notion of their being an ejaculation addressed to heaven,

but the intervening *and*, also opposes that hypothesis. In ejaculation no copulatives are added: "my Lord! my God!" is the natural language on such occasions. "My Lord, AND my God," has much more the air of being the result of conviction or consideration.

Acts ii 36. πας οἶκος Ισραὴλ. If we take these words, as they ought correctly to be taken, they require no article: "all Israel's *descendants*."—Would not the article after πας have attached the notion of a *dwelling* house to οἶκος?

xii. 15. ὁ ἄγγελος αὐτοῦ ἐστιν. "It is "his angel."—We apprehend there would be no impropriety in taking the word *angel* in several places of the N. T. for the separate *human* spirit; and we should quote this passage in support of that idea. Dr. M.'s reading composed from those of MSS. is very expressive of astonishment and exclamation: "his "separate spirit it is! his!"—the speakers concluding that Peter had been executed in prison.

xvi. 6. ἐν τῇ Ἀσιᾳ. Mr. *Wakefield* translates "in that part of Asia," and thinks that in the N. T. Asia Minor is meant, whenever the article accompanies the name. How the article can affect the meaning, I am not able to conjecture. The fact, however, is, as *Schleusner* remarks, that in the N. T. Asia always signifies either Asia Minor, or else only the part of it adjacent to Ephesus, and of which Ephesus was the capital.

The countries with which we find Asia associated in some passages, induce us to withhold our assent from the opinion of Schleusner. It is ranged, Acts ii. 9. with Cappadocia and Pontus, provinces very distant from Ephesus; and 1 Peter i. 1. with Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Bythinia: it cannot in either of these places import the whole of Asia Minor, since it appears to be a district, like those associated with it: yet it cannot be taken for the province of which Ephesus was the capital, since that was on the extremity westward: whereas Cappadocia, &c. were on the extremity eastward; and several provinces intervened. The Asia of this passage is also connected with Galatia, and Bythinia: we infer, therefore, that the article has an especial meaning here: and marks a peculiar district.

xvii. 23. ἀγνωστῳ Θεῷ. "To the "unknown God." Dr. M.'s long note on this passage evinces an embarrassment on his mind, that we should not be surprised to see taken advantage of by those who will dislike the general reasoning of his volume.

To set this matter in its true light, we may consider, that God, as the Great Operator throughout nature, is, at the same time, in a sense, well known, and in another sense unknown. "The heavens declare the glory of God," the productions of his power on the earth demonstrate his existence, his greatness, goodness, wisdom, &c. so that any man may know God, by attention to his works: yet no man can know God thoroughly: his operations are profound secrets, and even the most interesting principles that he has appointed to produce effects which we call nature, are absolutely unknown to the most profound philosophers of this enlightened age itself.

Let us exemplify our meaning by another thought The Goddess Isis was taken as Nature, the Mother of all things. in all her operations; she was only one goddess, yet all gods and goddesses in one; and we have an inscription which includes this apparently contradictory character:

TE TIBI
VNA QUÆ ES OMNIA
DEA ISIS
ARRIUS BABINUS V. C.

"To thee Goddess Isis, who art ONE, "thou also art ALL."—But the inscription on the temple of Isis at Sais, as reported by Plutarch, is still more to our purpose: "I AM ALL THAT WAS, THAT "IS, AND THAT SHALL BE: NO MORTAL "HAS EVER LIFTED UP MY VEIL." Could the worshippers of Isis in this temple acknowledge *entire* ignorance of their Goddess?—that was impossible: yet they considered her as *unknown*; for such is the import of the expression "her "veil never having been lifted up."——Could an altar have been inscribed "TO AN unknown Goddess, Isis?"—since the very mention of her name proves she was known, and so far known, as to require the article, "TO THE unknown God-"dess, Isis."—But, if any person, in any country wholly absorbed in idolatry, and where, as the satirist says, it was much

easier to find a God than a man, were minded to erect an altar to the Supreme Spirit, who operated throughout nature, this Supreme, being distinguished by no appellation, by what means should he accomplish his intention? If he inscribed his implement of worship, "to THE un-"known God,"—this phrase we say (on the principles supported by Dr. M.) includes an allusion to something of which the readers, his countrymen, have had *some* information: and had this altar been erected by Epimenides the philosopher, on occasion of a pestilence, as has been supposed, it must have thus been distinguished "to THE unknown God,"—*subintelligitur*, who sent such an affliction—on such an occasion, &c. The article would have fixed an allusion to that circumstance. Whereas, were no allusion to any specific event designed, nor to any particular (idol) deity, but to the Supreme generally; to no God known by his countrymen under any appellation, any distinctive title, or epithet, derived from time, place, office, or supposed peculiar attribute; in short, to a deity of whose nature and perfections, they had no adequate or even tolerable conception: the writer could not have accomplished his purpose better than by the present inscription, as it stands in the Greek.

Is it too much to infer, that this was a public inscription, from the following words: "Him, whom YE *worship* as UN-"KNOWN, Him declare I unto you?" Moreover, that this altar was not hidden, or concealed, may fairly be inferred from the expressions of Lucian in the *Philopatris*, that it was customary *to swear* by the unknown God, at Athens. If we might advance a step farther, and suppose that in the court of the Areopagus, which St. Paul was now addressing, oaths were, or had been administered, in the name of the "unknown God," the propriety of the subject of address chosen by St. Paul would appear with uncommon strength.

If we attend closely to the apostle's reasoning in his discourse, we shall find an uniform coincidence with this view of the subject. He dilates on the nature of God, the Maker of the world, the Lord of heaven, the Supreme, above all services of man, the universal Benefactor, in respect to life, and breath, and all natural donations: the Maker of all men, and Disposer of them: yet *Unknown*, since men have sought Him, though uncertain of finding Him, notwithstanding his Omnipresence: *q. d.* "God is every-where always." Amid this uncertainty of finding God, no wonder men have erred, and represented the Godhead in the human form:—but the time during which God remained thus *unknown* is *now* over; and he commands repentance and reformation, because he hath appointed a judgment, by a partaker of human nature, yet a divine person, who, even, has triumphed over death itself, as a proof of his appointment. These sentiments are evidently grounded on the inscription, and they accord perfectly with the apostle's professed intention of "declaring to "them, HIM whom they worshipped as "*unknown*." On the whole, we see no reason for acceding to Dr. M.'s opinion, that "if the altar noticed by St. Paul "had been dedicated to the One True, "though unknown God, the inscription "would have been either ΤΩι ΆΓ-"ΝΩΣΤΩι ΘΕΩι, or ΘΕΩι ΆΓ-"ΝΩΣΤΩι." The Dr. adds, "since "it is neither of these, I accede to Mr. "Wakefield's translation "to *an* un-"known God."

1 Cor. xi. 8.-12. Dr. M. would have understood this passage more clearly, had he rendered ἀνὴρ (*a* man,) the *male sex*, and τὴν γυναῖκα (*the* woman) the *female sex*.

In desperate cases a conjecture apparently beside the mark may be tolerated: is it impossible that ἐξουσία, if compounded of ἐξ and ασια, might import *formless, shapeless*, depriving the person who wore it, of all resemblance to the human figure? If so, it very aptly describes the *wrappers, mufflers*, or long *envelopes*, worn by the eastern women whenever they quit their own houses. It disguises the wearer so effectually, that to recognise her is impossible; even her husband may pass her in perfect ignorance that she is his wife: and, in short, it banishes all idea of human proportion or comeliness. This might be a Corinthian term for this most unwieldy garment: and might express this *species* of veil, then in use; as it is at present. But this is no more than a guess in the dark.

xv. 8. τῷ ἐκτρώματι. A child born *out of due time*, Eng. Vers. Dr. M.

objects with great reason to this rendering: since *ektroma* in the LXX. is used to denote a child *dead* in the womb, such an one, if it might be said to be born, certainly, could not be said to *see* anything *after it was born*. We are not, however, wholly satisfied with the Dr.'s notion, that the last offspring of multiparous animals is smaller and weaker than those born before it, as applied in illustration of this term. We wish our author had inquired whether this word might not be used by St. Paul to denote what we commonly call a *posthumous* child: a child born after his father's death. And it may be remarked, that the other apostles were appointed to their office (*born*, in St. Paul's language) during the life of Christ on earth: whereas St. Paul was so appointed, by Christ after his death. Or, certainly, *all* the apostles, even including Matthias and Barnabas, were *converted* during our Lord's life and ministry; (and *conversion* is often expressed by *birth*) but St. Paul was *one*, and THE *only one*, converted by our Lord in person after his decease: he was, therefore, whether this word express it or not, a *posthumous birth*, and being *the* only one, might allude to this circumstance by using the article. Moreover, when the husband dies during the pregnancy of his wife, it is evident that the child born after his death, is THE posthumous child of his father. Ma[illegible] τρωμα, which imports *loss*, bear the sense of a parent lost?

2 Cor. 1. 20. We give the Dr.'s note on this passage, partly, as an instance of the improved sense of a passage, by attention to the articles: and partly to justify our friendly censure of this worthy writer, (which some have deemed harsh) for not having given us English versions often enough.

Verse 20. ὅσαι γὰρ ἐπαγγελίαι Θεοῦ, ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ναὶ καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ἀμήν. The authors of our Eng. Version, from not attending to the articles, have here, I think, obscured the perspicuity of the original: they have rendered "for all the promises of God, in him are Yea and in him Amen:" and the other English translators, *Macknight*, *Wakefield*, and *Newcome*, have taken the words in the same order. I would render "for how many so ever be the promises of God, in him (Christ) is the Yea and in him the Amen;" meaning, whatever God hath promised, he will through Christ assuredly fulfil, ναὶ and ἀμήν being strong and well known asseverations of the truth.

James 1. 11. *The sun arisen with a burning heat.* Dr. M. should have adverted to the history of Jonah and his gourd. We are told expressly, that "when the sun did arise, God prepared "a vehement east wind,"—the suffocating wind, καύσων. The sun added his piercing rays, to increase the sufferings of the disappointed prophet.

On the famous text 1 John v. 7. Dr. M. states very strong reasons both for and against its authenticity; and concludes by observing, "on the whole, I am led to "suspect, that though so much labour "and critical acuteness have been bestowed on these celebrated verses, more "is yet to be done, before the mystery "in which they are involved can be "wholly developed." We invite the learned Dr. and others, to consider the hypothesis of *two editions*, started by our correspondent FIDELIS. [Panorama, Vol. III. pp. 305. 531.] The remarks of our author on the grammatical concatenation of the passage, are exactly such as might be expected from an insertion in consequence of revision by the original author.

We cannot with convenience prolong these remarks. Our readers will perceive that we consider the importance of the Dr.'s labours as justifying an attention which we cannot pay to every work. We have been highly gratified with the tenor of the volume; and in many instances have admired the *steady* acumen of the writer. Much, however, is still wanting, before this department of criticism can be esteemed as complete: and much more before those English expressions shall have been suggested or selected, which, in the opinion of competent judges, will approach the nearest to a fair and adequate representation of the original.

Those also, who have noticed the different import of words, in distant parts of the same country, or the acceptation of a term, in one town or district, in a sense peculiar to that place, will discern an additional branch of investigation. We would not willingly say, that good Greek, at Athens, was not good at Corinth, at Ephesus, or at Rome: yet we know, for certain, that good English in London, is not always so esteemed in Edinburgh, or in Dublin.

A History of the Island of St. Helena, from its Discovery by the Portuguese, to the Year 1806; to which is added an Appendix. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United English East-India Company. By T. H. Brooke, Secretary to the Government of St. Helena. Price 8s. pp. 409. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, London, 1808.

Is not an island, in the midst of the ocean, a State complete in itself, secure from the intrusions of ambitious neighbours, unaffected by their jealousies, and beyond the reach of their enmities? In such a situation, if any where, we might expect to find the Utopian scheme of Sir Thomas More established in perfection. We might suppose, that here the milder virtues of humanity, if they be really the more powerful ingredients in the composition of our nature, must have the most favourable opportunity for displaying themselves in full vigour, and manifesting that predominating influence, which some have attributed to them. The island of St. Helena, distant 400 leagues from the nearest land; possessing a salubrious atmosphere, hill and dale in pleasing variety, capable of affording whatever is necessary to the support of life, most of those fruits that are the luxuries of tropical climates,—this island, surely must be a Paradise! Alas! there is still a something deficient; its inhabitants are mere mortals; and the infirmities and imperfections of the mortal race, counteract all the delights, and embitter all the enjoyments presented by the hand of Nature. Moral qualities are of greater consequence to the comfort and happiness of our species, than all the bounties which entertain the senses, than the most voluptuous assemblage intended to gratify the capricious desires and imaginary wants of man.

Such is the moral which clearly results from the contents of the volume before us. Misconduct of the officers, misbehaviour of the settlers, mutinies among the garrison; discontents, murmurings, and sufferings, compose the greater part of the early history of this establishment. Nevertheless, the benefits attending the benevolent wisdom of an individual when vested with authority, are no less striking; and we peruse with infinite satisfaction, the account of regulations established by a Governor Roberts, or the steady policy pursued in later times, by a Brooke, or a Patton.

The observation is trite, that the corruption of the best things is the worst of corruption. The instances of depravity, in the character of the chaplains to this island, narrated by our author, while they contribute to account for the perturbed condition of the people, are admonitory instances in proof of the importance attached to the sacred character, and of the consequence connected with preserving it pure and respectable.

Such are the inferences of the moralist: those of the politician are anticipated by our author, when he reasons on the propriety of retaining the island of St. Helena, even if the Cape of Good Hope should remain under the dominion of this country. There can be no doubt that it is well worth while to prevent our enemies from establishing themselves in a post, which commands the track of our most valuable vessels, and would afford them an opportunity of committing depredations, to an amount not easily estimated.

Of late, commercial enterprize, also, has acquired an interest in this island; not that its products are of much consequence in speculation, but that its convenience, as a port of refreshment, especially to our South Sea Whalers, has been sensibly felt, and may possibly prove, under certain circumstances, to be of very great importance.

We receive, therefore, Mr. Brooke's History with pleasure; especially as, from this gentleman's official situation, we are induced to attribute the highest authority to his communications. Nevertheless, we think his volume defective by the absence of a map of the island; and had he added a view of the principal town, his readers would have accepted it as a gratification.

The island of St. Helena (says our author) is situated in 15° 55′ south latitude, and 5° 49′ west longitude from Greenwich. It lies within the limit of the south-east trade wind, and is distant 400 leagues from the coast of Africa, the nearest continent. The extreme length of the island is 10½ miles, its breadth 6¾, its circumference about 28 miles, and its surface, in acres, 30,300.

The island, when observed at sea, presents to the eye the appearance of an abrupt and rugged rock, divested of tree, shrub, or herbage. A nearer approach brings in view the central eminences, distinguished by a softer outline, clothed with verdure, and towering to the clouds. Advancing still nearer, the scene again changes, and the green summits are shut from sight by the intervening craggy and stupendous cliffs, that seem to overhang the sea. Their great elevation excites in the mind of a stranger an idea of being too near the land; whilst the seaman, acquainted with the coast, proceeds safely to the anchorage which may be within a cable's length of the shore: and in his progress, the exterior aspect of the island, and the disposition of its batteries and military works, impress an opinion of defensive strength. On rounding Munden's Point the eye is suddenly relieved by a view of the town, seated in a narrow valley between two lofty mountains; and the interspersion of trees among the white houses, has an effect picturesque and pleasing in a high degree. This valley, known by the name of James's Valley, is on the N. W. and leeward side of the island, in which situation there is good anchorage from 8 to 25 fathoms; and fresh water is conveyed in leaden pipes to the wharf, from a spring at two miles distance, which affords a plentiful supply.

In James's Town, the thermometer, in the shade, seldom rises above 80 degrees; but the reflected heat from the sides of the valley, when there is little wind, and the sky is clear, resembles that of India. In the country the temperature is much more moderate and uniform.

Thunder, lightning, or storms, rarely disturb the serenity of this mild atmosphere, in which so small a portion of electric fluid is supposed to exist, that it was imagined a machine for collecting it would be useless: but experiment has exposed the error of this supposition.

The clouds, floating at a certain height in the atmosphere, yield humidity to the higher parts of the island without discharging any moisture of the low lands; where, after a long continuance of drought, the roots of grass, &c. perish. The earth, in consequence, loses its adhesion, and when a heavy fall of rain occurs, it is washed from the declivities, which are thus divested of the means of vegetation, and either deepen into gullies, or stand in the form of prominences, where the texture is sufficiently hard to resist the effects of the rain; which seems to be the natural history of all the barren ridges that in fantastic figures terminate abruptly at the sea, and form the exterior of the island.

From these causes the luxuriance of vegetation increases in proportion to distance and height from the sea; and upon the very summits of the interior hills oxen are to be seen up to their knees in grass; and the process of digestion being forwarded by the repose which the animal enjoys from the general diffusion of springs in those situations, the upper lands are, on every account, regarded as the prime pastures of the island.

Fruits, particularly vines, figs, oranges, and lemons, ripen best in the vallies near the sea; which are also well adapted to the growth of plantains and bananoes; all these fruits requiring a great degree of heat, and the enriched soil and shelter of the vallies. From a garden more interior, but finely watered and sheltered, of no greater extent than three acres of ground, 24,000 dozen apples, of a large size, were gathered in one season, besides peaches, guavas, grapes, and figs, in abundance. Cherries have been tried, but without success. Gooseberry and currant bushes turn to evergreens, and do not bear fruit. The island, however, is not to be considered as possessing a general fertility. The greater part of it is a barren, reluctant waste.

By the registered returns of the year 1805, the population of the island is stated at 504 white inhabitants, 1560 blacks, of whom 329 were free; making a total of 2064, exclusive of the garrison and civil establishment of the company. Five thousand one hundred and eight acres are in the hands of individuals, besides goat-ranges, which are the outskirts of the island, affording the chief supply of fresh meat both to the inhabitants and the hospital.

Lands, in general, are supposed to yield a nett profit of between 7 and 8 per cent. The price of labour is high; a carpenter cannot be hired under six or seven shillings a day. A mason's wages vary from four to five shillings; and those of a labourer from two shillings to half-a-crown, or to a black man, engaged by the year, from ten to twenty pounds. In this case clothing is likewise to be provided, as well as maintenance, and medical attendance in the event of sickness.

The anchorage in the road is safe and sheltered; and though the vessels riding there sometimes drive to sea, this is owing rather to the steep declivity of the bank, than to the force or impression of the wind. The surf is occasionally high and dangerous; but the ocean beyond it is never ruffled by those hurricanes which in other climates occasion so much distress. The approach from the south-east is smooth and commodious; and on departing for Europe, the ship glides away before a gentle and a steady breeze.

Such is the picture of St. Helena, as drawn in various parts of his introductory chapter by Mr. Brooke. He describes also, the civil and military establishment of the island; and narrates the events which have taken place in it, from its discovery, May 21, 1501, by the Portuguese, by the loss of one of their ships on it. It was greatly improved, as a residence, by Fernando Lopez, an unfortunate Portuguese nobleman, who preferred a voluntary exile in it, to a disgraceful reception at home. That nation preserved their secret concerning this island, nearly 90 years: they were at length expelled by the Dutch; who abandoned St. Helena, on establishing themselves at the Cape, in 1651, and the English East India Company settled on it the same year. It was surprised by the Dutch in 1672; but was speedily regained by the English: and has continued ever since under British authority.

Mr. B. states the progressive improvement of the island, from cabal and anarchy to loyalty and repose: together with the plans and endeavours of various governors for obviating defects, as well of the port, as of the interior of the island; and we learn, that it now exceeds, in conveniencies as well as in strength, whatever it might boast of, in former times. We cannot follow our author into the particulars of this history: for them we must refer to the work. Neither can we enumerate the various attempts to introduce the cultivation of the vine, for the purpose of making wine; of cotton, of indigo, of sugar, of tobacco, which grows spontaneously in some places. The scarcity of fuel on this island seems to be an insuperable bar to whatever requires the aid of fire to prepare it for exportation. Seasons of dryness, also, which return every seven or eight years, are very serious hindrances to the regularity of those returns that are the best supports of a planter's exertions.

The following extract describes a peculiarity, equally observable and amusing. The superabundance of goats on this island, where there are no wild animals to diminish their numbers, will be remarked by the philosophic reader: it may be compared to an occurrence at the Mauritius, as related by Buffon, where the progeny from a single pair of birds became at length the plague of the island.

From the scanty patches of herbage on the heights contiguous to the sea, neither black cattle nor sheep, even had nature fitted them for traversing such craggy precipices, could derive much sustenance. But in those cliffs which in many parts are inaccessible to men, the goat finds excellent browzing, and thrives where other animals would perish. To obtain a good breed of these creatures became an object of very early attention. Orders were sent by the company to Bombay and Surat, to forward to St. Helena a proportion of ram and ewe goats on every homeward-bound ship, until a sufficient breeding stock was procured. But if by this it was intended to introduce a larger species, the measure would hardly appear necessary after what has been stated by the writer of Cavendishe's Voyage. The fecundity of the goats in a very few years multiplied their number to such a degree that they were regarded as wild animals, and hunted down by dogs and guns without restraint. This practice was interdicted in the year 1678, by proclamation; but masters of families and housekeepers were permitted, on application to the governor and council, to appropriate flocks to their own use, and to maintain them on the parts of the Company's waste lands now called Goat Ranges; the Company reserving to themselves James's Valley and its vicinity for their own goats.

Before the destruction of the goats had been asserted to and agreed on, it was stipulated, that those persons who had enjoyed the advantages of keeping flocks on the Company's waste land, should have the limits of the respective ranges defined, and registered, and, at the expiration of the ten years, the former indulgencies should be restored. What was, therefore, at first considered as an indulgence, was, upon that occasion, constituted a right. Laws were enacted which admitted and vested in certain persons, *the right of keeping goats on certain parts of the Company's waste land.* The land itself still remains in property to the Company. The value of this species of property depends on the safety or danger of the range, its extent, capability, and other local circumstances. The privilege of keeping one hundred goats in one situation will perhaps sell for one hundred pounds, whilst in another it is scarcely worth thirty pounds. The right in each range is generally possessed by two, three, or more proprietors, by whom stated days are fixed for impounding the goats; a task of difficulty and danger to any but those inured to it from childhood. A spectator, unaccustomed to the scenery and rural economy of the island, cannot but be struck with the singularity of a St. Helena goat-pounding. The eye, fearfully wandering over the abyss beneath, here and there

catches a glance of the rill that murmurs at the foot of the declivity. On the opposite side a dreary rugged mountain is seen to rise stupendous; here and there a small patch of herbage is discernible, but the general appearance exhibits little more than huge impending rocks, and the apertures of caverns, which afford shelter to the nimble inhabitants of these wilds. The intervention of hanging clouds, which sometimes obscure the depth of the valley from sight, leaves the uncontrolled imagination to rove in the idea of unfathomable profundity. The blacks by whom the goats are impounded spread themselves on the outskirts of the range, to collect the stragglers, and impel them in a direction towards the pound by loud shouts, and rolling down stones. The echoes resounding through the vallies and cliffs, in the midst of such rude scenery, have an effect truly romantic. After the lapse of an hour, or more, detached flocks of a dozen goats, or upwards, are seen, like so many moving specks, followed by their hunters, who with cautious footsteps tread their dangerous way through ledges where a single slip would precipitate them to destruction. As they approach nearer to their place of destination, the different flocks unite into one; the goats move with a slower step, and the cries of the blacks are heard with quicker repetition and a shorter note, until, arriving near the entrance of the pound, the goats rush in with rapidity, and as many of them are taken as are required for use. Each proprietor has his respective mark cut in the animals' ears; and during the process of following the flocks, the blacks, by observing those kids that keep with their masters' ewes, are enabled to put on them their proper mark when impounded. Mistakes in this instance are rarely known to occur. It often happens that in driving the goats a few will break away, and effect their escape: but they are sometimes re-taken and secured by the celerity of their pursuers, who run among the ledges, and spring from rock to rock, on the brink of precipices that would justify a description such as Shakespeare has given of Dover Cliff. As many of the planters are as active and expert as the blacks in this exercise, they are well calculated for the service of riflemen, a corps in which they are embodied. A range, called the Devil's Hole, on the S. W. side of the island, is so very steep and dangerous, that the proprietors seldom procure a goat from it without the aid of a fowling-piece.

We observe with satisfaction that corporal punishment has been disused among the slaves, who are now incited by medals and rewards; and among the soldiery, to whose feelings of personal honour an appeal is made by punishment consisting in disgrace:—even that untractable race of men, the Malays, has been managed by consulting their sense of dignity.

They were incorporated into two companies, and trained to artillery practice. They proved extremely useful; and, during the two years which they remained on the island, were no less conspicuous for their discipline than for their peaceable conduct. But this may certainly be attributed to the peculiar manner in which they were treated. No European was suffered to strike or chastise them on any pretence whatever; and they were punished by no other authority than the sentence of a court martial, composed of Malay officers.

The facilities afforded by St. Helena, in recovering many hundreds of soldiers, who had quitted India in an enfeebled condition, in contributing to sudden and spirited attacks on the Dutch, as well on their shipping, as on the Cape, and since Mr. B. composed his volume, to the expedition against Buenos Ayres, are so many instances of the advantages to be derived from this post of observation. An Appendix containing charters, regulations, &c. for the colony concludes the volume.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture; on Subjects relative to the Husbandry, and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. VI. Part I. Price 10s. bds. pp. 267. W. Nicoll, London, 1808.

The Board of Agriculture is one of those institutions, that do equal honour and service to the age which has effected their establishment. From the united efforts of a number of intelligent and scientific men, many beneficial results must ensue, although the communications of an individual may be thought of small importance alone. The variety of subjects, too, that are treated on, in such a collection as that before us, contributes essentially to the usefulness of the work, and may not seldom afford instruction to a party on one subject, whose researches are intendedly directed to another.

A work that consists of short essays is not susceptible of analysis: we shall therefore only observe, that the chief contents of this volume are,—a paper on the planting of waste lands, by the Bishop of Landaff; another by the Rev. James Willis of Sopley, Hants; a letter by J. C. Curwen,

M. P. on soiling cattle; experiments by Edward Sheppard, esq. on Merino sheep; with an account of the cultivation of hemp and flax in Russia, &c by James Durno, esq. British consul at Memel. The communications that follow these, contain various valuable hints, on different subjects, as red oats, barley, ruta-baga, carrots, beans, &c. on embankments, and reservoirs, on the methods of destroying insects, on planting roads, on the poor, &c. We are also favoured with an opportunity of comparing the agriculture of our neighbours in Flanders, and Germany, with our own; also that of far distant India. Other articles are added, of importance in their places. The whole number of papers is 32.

We think, however, that the date of several of these communications being so far back as 1794, 96, or 98, the promises of *further experiments*, to be reported when complete, should have given place to statements, which, we may fairly presume, have been made, of the result of those experiments, in the course of ten or a dozen years; or if their projectors had found cause to abandon them, the Secretary should have consulted the dignity of the Board, by substituting less dubious propositions, in a work intended to be standard among a considerable class of the community.

The Bishop of Landaff states the advantages to be derived from the planting of waste lands, in a very favourable manner. Soil, exposure, and other considerations, must regulate such undertakings: yet, as we are glad when we meet with mountains, or moors, formerly rude and barren, now adorned with growing woods, we cannot but recommend his lordship's paper to particular attention. The reverend writer informs us, that,

> The land called Wansfell, on which I made a plantation of forty-eight thousand larches near Ambleside, and for which I received a gold medal in 1789, from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. has been, for several years, let at a greater rent, as a sheep pasture, than I could have had for it before I planted it; nor are the trees injured in the slightest degree, by the sheep. As this was the first effort made in Westmoreland of planting very high ground with larches; and as I was dissuaded from planting there, by the general opinion, that no tree would ever arrive in that situation at the thickness (as was said) of a knife haft, I have great pleasure in being able to say that the larches are as thriving as I could wish them to be; thousands of them measuring from fourteen to eighteen inches in circumference, at six feet from the ground. At the same time, and on the same mountain, but apart from the larches, 29,500 Scotch firs were planted; these looked flourishing, and annually made good shoots for six or eight years after planting; they then began to decay, and are now, literally speaking, all dead.

The land on which the experiment recently made by his lordship, and to which his letter chiefly refers, is called Gomershow.

> It is very rocky, producing, as to the greatest part of it, nothing but strong ling; its elevation is so great, that it is seen in every direction, at a great distance, rearing its hemispherical head, above all other mountains in the vicinity of Winandermere. If the larches which are now planted, at six feet distance, quite round the sides, and on the top of this mountain, should thrive well, of which, from their present appearance, I entertain the strongest hopes, we may in future become less solicitous about shelter for this hardy tree, and less disposed to plant them closer than six feet apart, than many seem at present to be. If my expectations are disappointed, the failure will not be without its use, as a warning to others.
>
> The whole sum expended in planting 322,500 larches, at 30s. a thousand, amounts to £483, 15s. say £483. The fencing the plantation is not in this estimate, taken into the account, because the land must have been fenced before it could have been let as a sheep pasture, and the relative advantage of planting, instead of pasturing it, is the object under contemplation. If £483 be improved at the compound interest of £5 per cent. for sixty years, it will amount to £9,021 this sum is the loss sustained in sixty years by planting 322,500 larches; but it is not the whole loss. The rent of 379 acres will be lost for ten years; this rent (say £47, at 2s. 6d. an acre) being improved for ten years, will amount to £519, and will make the whole loss in sixty years amount to £9,612.
>
> If any one should be of opinion, that the pasture will not, at the expiration of ten years, (on account of the space which will then be occupied by the larches), be worth more than £27 a year, we may add to the preceding sum £9,612, the amount of £20 a year (the supposed diminution in the value of the pasture) improved for fifty years; that amount will be £4,186, and the whole loss in sixty years, by planting 322,500 larches on 379 acres of land, worth half a crown an acre, will be £13,798.
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> Having thus stated, with sufficient minute-

ness, the amount of the whole loss which can probably be sustained by this undertaking in sixty years, I might proceed to make a circumstantial estimate of the profit which will probably be derived from it at twenty years hence, when one half of the trees, viz. 161,000 (supposing 500 to have perished) should be cut down; and at forty years hence, when one half of the remainder, viz. 80,000, (supposing another 500 to have perished) should be taken away; and at sixty years hence, when (though another 500 should have perished,) there will be 80,000 trees of sixty years growth, and not more than 302 on an acre to be felled, if the then proprietor should have the heart to do it.

There is a quantity of land, both in Great Britain and Ireland, of very little value in its present state, and which cannot be converted, with profit to the undertaker, either into arable or good pasture land, but which being planted with larches, would immediately pay a rent of above thirty shillings a year. This assertion requires some illustration.....

It consists in cutting down the whole at twenty or thirty years growth, and replanting the ground. A reasonable doubt however may arise, whether the same will yield a second crop of larches as valuable as the first; but supposing experience to prove this doubt to be ill founded, and five hundred acres to be planted with larches at six or eight feet distance, after twenty-five years let twenty acres be cut down, and the land be replanted: when the whole is thus gone over, the first replanted part will be twenty-five years old, and be ready for the axe; and all the other parts will be ready in succession, twenty acres every year, for ever; affording a rent, after the first twenty-five years, of £1,500 a year from 500 acres of waste land. This rent is founded on the supposition of an acre of larches of twenty-five years growth being worth only £75 though there is good reason to conjecture, that it will be worth more; and a certainty that for the first twenty-five annual falls, its value will be increasing on account of the increasing age of the wood.

This hint, may perhaps be of value to some of our readers.—Why should any land be *waste?*

As we pay great deference to the opinion of those who have passed many years in the world, and have had opportunities of estimating present times by comparison with former, we are happy to find his lordship differ strongly from those who indulge a kind of despondency, on the contemplation of evils among mankind, which while every reasonable mind laments, it should meet with fortitude.

Great quantities of waste lands, (says he) and of commons appurtenant to cultivated lands, and of open fields, have for some years past been annually inclosed by acts of parliament, and the lands thus brought into severalty have been so improved by planting in some places, and by mending the pasturage in others, and by converting much into tillage which had never been ploughed before, that the whole kingdom is in these respects, as well as in its commercial relations, far more flourishing than it was forty years ago. I indeed am not one of those who consider the increased luxury of the country as a public benefit, or as any proper criterion of public strength and prosperity; yet, when I see the great bulk of the people (I speak not of the vicious refuse of an overgrown capital), to be better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and better educated, than the same class either ever was, or now is any other part of the world, I cannot but look upon the situation of this country to be extremely prosperous.

I am not ignorant that our commerce is the parent of our national opulence; and that our opulence, rather then the number of our people, is the present sinew of our national strength. But should commerce ever desert us, as it has deserted all other countries in which it once flourished, I am anxious that we should still be able to maintain our station as a free people, among the despotic powers of Europe. It would be far better for us, to be a *free* nation of labouring *peasants*, than a nation of *gentlemen*, wearing chains of slavery gilt by the gold of commerce.

Certainly we would not have commerce supplant the *national* attention to agriculture; and as trade is proverbially fickle, let us not rest our dependence unreservedly on such a basis.

Mr. Willis relates with approbation the cautious experiments of his neighbour, Mr. Clapcott. We heartily join in recommending equal prudence, at first, to others, who may intend to adopt more energetic measures and to conduct their operations on a wider scale *after* they have profited by results obtained with little labour and hazard.

In March 1804, Mr. Clapcott inclosed with an earth bank 3 feet high, 5½ feet at the bottom, 4 feet at top, at 1s. 3d. per lug, part of which is planted with furz, part with quicksets, a square field of six acres covered with short heath and a few furz scattered on the surface. The soil he made choice of for his experiments, was neither the best nor the worst part of his allotment; it was such an average quality, as would fairly and honestly try the value of the lands, in the different

shapes of management, as might be employed on lands in the state of nature. The result of these experiments, expenses, product, and all things considered, were to regulate his conduct, and determine the fate of the extent of his future inclosures. This is a wise and prudent method of commencing heath cultivation. I have ever recommended my friends to begin with small quantities, to proceed gradually, and not to attempt to break up at any time, a greater breadth then they can faithfully attend to in all its branches of culture. By thus feeling their way, before they advance too far, they can retract or pursue their undertaking, according to the success of it. However, contrary to this doctrine, and I speak it with regret, many of my friends have speculated too largely in their endeavours to fertilize these wastes, without paying a due and proper attention to the culture or quality of the soil, without a sufficiency of manures, and with little judgment, have consequently fallen into errors and mistakes, attended with a heavy and fruitless expense. This inconsiderate way of proceeding has brought the system of heath farming into disrepute; lands that have been broken up have been relinquished in disgust, and suffered to return to a state of nature, when the failure may be attributed, not to the inferior quality of the soil, but to the inferior judgment of the cultivator.

The advantages of irrigation were unknown in Yorkshire, in 1800; and the first attempt at the practice by Edward Wilkinson, esq. of Potterton lodge, near Witherby, was ridiculed by the country around it. The success of the method has completely repelled that unwise prepossession against a novelty; and we hope that no gentleman will be deterred from making any experiments that he thinks likely to succeed, by the fear of encountering the laugh of those who are little able to comprehend his reasons, or to estimate his intentions.

Mr. Curwen speaks of schistus, hitherto considered as an enemy to vegetation, as being completely pulverized, by a mixture of hot lime; and in this state, when thinly spread, as making a good top dressing; such incredibilities may ingenuity effect! even almost in opposition to nature.

The interest we take in the improvement of British wool, has been manifested on many occasions, we have, therefore, read with attention Mr. Sheppard's account of his experiments made with the Merino breed of sheep. One particular will engage the attention of the naturalist.

I have found the wool of his majesty's ranf much degenerated, from the comparison of specimens in 1803 and the present year. He has been kept in the highest state possible, on the best pastures in the summer, and with corn in the winter, and has been very hard worked. I do not find such depreciation in the wool of the female produce from his majesty's ewes; they have not been kept in such high condition, and their fleeces are as fine as those of the original ewes, which died after bringing two lambs each.....

Although some modern writers, and, amongst others, M. De Lasteyrie, in his Treatise on Spanish Sheep, have asserted, that the quality of the wool does not depend upon the nature of the pasturage, I cannot think they are borne out by facts or by sound reason. That, to a certain degree, as far as being essential to the health of the animal, nutritive pastures are necessary to the production of good and healthy wool, I readily admit; having frequently observed, that the wool of a half-starved sheep is sickly, and void of proof in manufacture. But, when the animal is kept high, and, by nutritious food, pushed forward in its growth, I am convinced that the fibre enlarges with other parts of the frame, and that, whenever an increased weight of wool is so produced, a deterioration in quality attends it.

It is possible that in some places the vegetation may be *forced* by culture, and this again, may *force* the sheep that feeds on it; a principle of deterioration from which the more natural pastures would be free.

Mr. Durno's paper on the management of hemp and flax is well entitled to consideration. As the cultivation of these plants is less likely to be adopted on a large scale, in Britain, than in some of her colonies, we recommend this paper to those who have connections in Canada, or other parts. The succeeding paper on the culture of flax, by the late Robert Somerville, esq. is interesting at home: but while the raising of food is of such extraordinary consequence to Britain, as it is at present, we know not how to recommend any diversion of our agricultural strength from that necessary labour. Mr. S. however, affirms, that there is no need "to employ good arable lands in this way, but that very large crops, of both hemp and flax may be obtained from moors, mosses, swamps, wastes, &c. with little labour and at small expense, while the tillage and other operations, given for the flax crops, will greatly facilitate their im-

provement, and put them in a proper train for the culture of grain, &c." We fear that the writer's notions were somewhat too sanguine on this subject; though we do not mean to deny, that the bringing of lands into some kind of culture, with a view to further operations, may be so conducted as to prove eventually highly beneficial. This gentleman thinks, in opposition to a prevailing opinion, that "the whitest, most durable, and easiest bleached flax, may be produced from crops where the seed has been completely ripened." It is so, he says, in Holland; and if the adoption of any process used in Holland, would enable us to establish this fact, and to act upon it, the advantage to the nation would be immense; as we are, more or less, at all times at the mercy of our enemy, for a supply of the seed necessary to furnish the material for one of our most considerable manufactures. We believe, that at this time, our sentiments are in unison with those of a great portion of the population of Ireland. There are many good ideas in this paper; but not much novelty. The comparative trials and experiments recommended by Mr. S. to be made, may afford useful hints.

We cannot do justice to Dr. Richardson's Essay on the Irish *Fiorin* grass; if it possesses all the good qualities the Dr. attributes to it, we wish to enjoy a more familiar acquaintance with it in Britain. It would greatly improve many wastes and plashes now worthless. It is capable, says Dr. R., of clothing the driest soils. It adorns the cliffs of the Giant's Causeway, "and forces its roots into the crevices of the rocks, and even into the diminutive intervals between the Causeway pillars." A plate of this grass, accompanies the essay.

Mr. Madock's embankments and other improvements in Caernarvonshire, have already found their place in the PANORAMA. Compare Vol. IV. p. 385.

Mr. Fulton, whose paper on small canals is inserted in this volume, we presume to be the same writer who favoured the public with a Treatise on that subject. He is by birth an American; and we believe is now in France: (his paper is dated 1795). *Recent* experiments on this subject might be interesting.

Variations are not always *improvements*: Mr. Gisborne recommends, in strong terms, a species of oak, which he calls *iron oak*; but our valuable correspondent, Professor Martyn, is of opinion that British oak is superior. As his letter tends to correct an error in nomenclature, we shall insert it.

On the Sorts of Oak.

SIR; I have read Mr. Gisborne's letter recommending inquiries to be made respecting the growth and properties of the iron oak, as it is called. I am not much acquainted with it; but if the Lucombe oak be a variety of this, it is of a different species from our British oaks; it is called by Linnæus *quercus cerris*, and the timber is much inferior in value. It is improper to call them evergreen oaks, because they do not retain their leaves more than eight or nine months, and it tends to confound them with the *ilex*, or genuine evergreen oak, which is a tree of a nature totally different.

From the single acorn sent with the cup, it appears that the iron oak is the *quercus cerris*, or a variety of it; and it is, without doubt, totally different from *quercus ægilops*, the cup of whose acorn, as Mr. Gisborne well observes, is so extremely unlike the other.

All my experience on the subject of oaks goes to recommend our common British oak; in preference to all foreign ones. Gentlemen who plant for the timber, particularly for naval purposes, should be attentive to have acorns gathered under their own direction, from trees which have their foliage with wide bold openings, or situations terminating bluntly, and placed close to the branch, without the intervention of any foot-stalk; and the acorns themselves growing singly, or at most two together, on long fruit-stalks. There is an oak not uncommon in England, which has the leaves on foot-stalks, and the acorns in clusters, sitting close to the branch; which being a more handsome and free growing tree, may be apt to seduce unwary planters, but the timber is greatly inferior, and for naval purposes wholly unfit. It is known among the woodmen in some counties by the name of durmast, and in others by the name of fir, or fir-pine oak.—I am, Sir, &c. &c.

THOMAS MARTYN.

Frith Street, Soho, Feb. 27, 1799.

Mr. Robertson wishes for registers and observations on the weather, in reference to the lunar cycle of *nineteen* years. It may seem somewhat strange that we should wish for the same from India, for a like period: but we apprehend that the effects of the lunar influence, are much more decided in that country, than in our own; and that there, if any where, the true basis of a just theory of those influences may be laid: the minor effects

of which may afterwards be traced and *detected* in our northern clime, although checked and varied by many incidental oppositions from other principles.

A curious fact, in elucidation of what may be done by management, is mentioned by the hon. baron Hepburn, on the subject of the potatoe. It is creditable to the industry and intelligence of our neighbours the Dutch; we suppose the British were too much occupied to inquire into it.

The Dutch first introduced potatoes in Bengal nearly forty years ago; they sold them in Calcutta at more than five shillings a pound, and long kept the monopoly of the potatoe market there, by concealing the proper mode of culture. Although the British planted the seed, apparently in the same manner as the Dutch, they never could reap one potatoe; for the haulm or stem grew, and continued growing with such rapid and luxuriant vegetation, it never formed a fruit; but the Dutch had discovered, that the haulm should be cut over several times in the early part of the season; and by thus exhausting the luxuriant and superabundant vegetation, the plant ultimately produced its fruit under ground. But I have been assured by sundry gentlemen, who more recently have returned from India, not only that the potatoe is universally cultivated there, and from its cheapness and abundance is in daily consumption by the lower classes of the natives, but that the plant has become naturalized to the climate, and produces apples, with less luxuriance of stem.

I beg leave with deference to suggest the propriety of importing potatoes from various soils and climates, some better and some inferior to our own, and distributing these importations, in small quantities, to growers of accurate and attentive observations.

From our extracts it appears, that not merely agriculturists by profession, but naturalists and philosophers, may increase their knowledge by the facts stated in these papers. But their chief value is, their practical utility, especially to those who have favourable opportunities of determining by the test of well-conducted experiment the merit of the suggestions they record. We honour the attempt to continue and increase the agricultural improvement of our country, and we trust, that whatever attention it may be the duty of the statesman, or the interest of the merchant, to pay to "ships, colonies, and commerce," yet, the nation will never remit its attention to the welfare and prosperity of its agriculture.

A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the Command of Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, of the Army of the United States; from the Mouth of the River Missouri, through the interior Parts of North America, to the Pacific Ocean; during the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Patrick Gass, one of the Persons employed in the Expedition. 8vo. pp. 381. Price 9s. Pittsburgh: Printed for David M'Keehan. London: Re-printed for J. Budd, 1808.

The expedition of which this volume contains an account, is truly interesting to America. The United States could not but desire to discover the extent of that Continent on which they are placed, and to ascertain the nature, population and productions of those immense regions that lie to the west of their dominions. The sea-coast of western America had been visited by Europeans for the purpose of discovery; a small part of it by the Russians from Asia; but a much larger portion of it by the immortal Cooke, and afterwards by Vancouver, as well as La Peyrouse, and others. Traffic also had induced navigators to visit this coast, and the trade in sea-otter skins, which it produced, for an instant, proved lucrative, and stimulating. The jealous policy of the Chinese government did not suffer that trade to continue, and now, we presume, that the natives may follow their occupations without interruption. But, though there has long been an absolute certainty, that North America is one vast Continent, yet its geography remained unknown; for those who in pursuit of skins (the chief if not the only inducement to enterprize) penetrated up the rivers and other waters to the westward, added little to the science, nor could the distance to which they roved, be considered as great, in proportion to those parts that still remained undiscovered.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which was most likely to derive advantage from researches into the interior of America, engaged Mr. Hearne in an expedition, that lasted from Dec. 7th 1770, to June 30th 1772. This traveller explored the country lying pretty far north, as well as west, to the latitude of 72. He saw the sea; but he did not see the western coast.

Mr. Mc. Kenzie (now Sir Alexander) took a less northerly course, in 1793, and proceeding as nearly as possible due west, he arrived at the Ocean, unjustly named *Pacific*, about latitude 52, being the first European who had effected this hazardous transit. This fortunate expedition roused the emulation of America, and the United States fitted out a company, with more adequate means than individuals could obtain, for the purpose of exploring other parts of this immense Continent. We have in Panorama, Vol. II. p. 373, given an abstract of this journey in a letter from Capt. Clark to his brother Gen. Clark.

The volume before us is a transcript of a journal kept by one of the party, who was, it should appear, in a subordinate station, and who has done nothing more than preserve memorandums of daily occurrences. We have no doubt on the authenticity of the journal: nor on the general truth of the facts it contains. As a work it is of some importance in America; but English readers will complain of it, as dry and little amusing in style, and management. A dexterous book wright among us, would have made of these materials, a pleasing performance, without perverting any of the incidents, or detracting from the truth of the narrative; and those who think slightingly of the skill necessary to prepare a work for the public eye, may be referred for a proof of its reality and necessity to the journal before us.

The party consisting of forty-three men, including captains Lewis and Clarke, who commanded the expedition, crossed the Mississippi to the west, May 14th 1804, and proceeded up the Missouri, so far as it is navigable: quitting this river, they marched westward, till they came to a stream that led them to the western ocean; the first sight of which they obtained on Friday, Nov. 15th, 1805. They returned to St. Louis, on Friday, Sept. 19th, 1806, after an absence of two years, four months, and ten days.

The distance travelled, was by estimation, above 1000 miles from the head of the Missouri, and from the mouth of that river about 4133 miles.

In so great a distance, it may easily be supposed, that every description of land, and prospect, must be met with. Here extensive plains, there immense mountains: sometimes wild desarts, at others, scarcely penetrable woods.

We cannot accompany the corps in their journey; and therefore shall content ourselves with extracting a few passages, by way of specimen. These we shall arrange under the divisions of—geographical information:—information relating to the character and deportment of our fellow men; and, lastly,—what concerns the animal creation.

Monday, 27th May.—We have now got into a country which presents little to our view, but scenes of barrenness and desolation; and see no encouraging pro-pects that it will terminate. Having proceeded (by the course of this river the Missouri) about two thousand three hundred miles, it may therefore not be improper to make two or three general observations respecting the country we have passed.

From the mouth of the Missouri to that of the river Platte, a distance of more than six hundred miles, the land is generally of a good quality, with a sufficient quantity of timber; in many places very rich, and the country pleasant and beautiful.

From the confluence of the river Platte with the Missouri to the sterile desert we lately entered, a distance of upwards of fifteen hundred miles, the soil is less rich, and, except in the bottoms, the land of an inferior quality, but may in general be called good second-rate land. The country is rather hilly than level, though not mountainous, rocky or stony. The hills in their unsheltered state are much exposed to be washed by heavy rains. This kind of country and soil which has fallen under our observation in our progress up the Missouri, extends, it is understood, to a great distance on both sides of the river. Along the Missouri and the waters which flow into it, cotton wood and willows are frequent in the bottoms and islands; but the upland is almost entirely without timber, and consists of large prairies or plains, the boundaries of which the eye cannot reach. The grass is generally short on these immense natural pastures, which in the proper seasons are decorated with blossoms and flowers of various colours. The views from the hills are interesting and grand. Wide extended plains with their hills and vales, stretching away in lessening wavy ridges, until by their distance they fade from the sight; large rivers and streams in their rapid course, winding in various meanders; groves of cotton wood and willow along the waters intersecting the landscapes in different directions, dividing them into various forms at length appearing like dark clouds and sinking in the horizon; these enlivened with the buffaloe, elk, deer,

and other animals which in vast numbers feed upon the plains or pursue their prey, are the prominent objects, which compose the extensive prospects presented to the view, and strike the attention of the beholder.

The islands in the Missouri are of various sizes; in general not large, and during high water, mostly overflowed.

There are Indian paths along the Missouri, and some in other parts of the country. Those along that river do not generally follow its windings, but cut off points of land and pursue a direct course. There are also roads and paths made by the buffaloe and other animals; some of the buffaloe roads are at least ten feet wide.

Captain Clarke measured the height of the falls, and found them in a distance of 17 miles to be 362 feet 9 inches. The first great pitch 98 feet, the second 19 feet, the third 47 feet 8 inches, the fourth 26 feet; and a number of small pitches, amounting altogether to 362 feet 9 inches.

The party discovered the ocean by descending the Columbia river, which is described as "" very beautiful," but abounding in falls and rapids. It may be said to swarm with salmon, and other fish: but salmon, especially, which appears to be the chief food of the natives who reside in the neighbourhood of this stream. They preserve it by pounding and drying.

The manners of the inhabitants of this vast tract differ no doubt, even more than could be observed by that cursory view of them, which could be taken by these passengers. It should appear, however, that among these simple sons of nature, the same disposition prevails which some have charged as criminal on more polished society, that of endeavouring to improve the works of Omniscience by the caprices of fashion. Speaking of a number of Indians that visited them, Mr. Gass observes,

We suppose them to be a band of the Flat-head nation, as all their heads are compressed into the same form; though they do not speak exactly the same language, but there is no great difference, and this may be a dialect of the same. This singular and deforming operation is performed in infancy in the following manner. A piece of board is placed against the back of the head, extending from the shoulders some distance above it; another shorter piece extends from the eye-brows to the top of the first, and they are then bound together with thongs or cords made of skins, so as to press back the forehead, make the head rise at the top, and force it out above the ears.

Thus while some savage nations compress the head on the sides, others we find compress it on the back and front: surely, these people deserve the headache! We cannot but think these flat-heads deficient in brains.

Capt. Lewis, myself, and some of the men, says Mr. G. went over to the Tetton Indian camp. Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each; the greater part women and children. The women were employed in dressing buffaloe skins, for clothing for themselves, and for covering their lodges. They are the most friendly people I ever saw; but will pilfer, if they have an opportunity. They are also very dirty: the water they make use of, is carried in the paunches of the animals they kill, just as they are emptied, without being cleaned. They gave us dishes of victuals of various kinds; I had never seen any thing like some of these dishes, nor could I tell of what ingredients, or how they were made.

About 15 days ago, they had a battle with the Mahas, of whom they killed 75 men, and took 25 women prisoners, whom they have now with them. They promised to Capt. Lewis, that they would send the prisoners back, and make peace.

About 3 o'clock, we went aboard the boat, accompanied with the old chief and his little son. In the evening, Capt. Clarke and some of the men went over, and the Indians made preparations for a dance. At dark it commenced. Capt. Lewis, myself, and some of our party went up to see them perform. Their band of music, or orchestra, was composed of about 12 persons beating on a buffaloe hide, and shaking small bags that made a rattling noise. They had a large fire in the centre of their camp; on one side the women, about 80 in number, formed in a solid column round the fire, with sticks in their hands, and the scalps of the Mahas they had killed tied on them. They kept moving, or jumping round the fire, rising and falling on both feet at once; keeping a continual noise, singing and yelling. In this manner they continued till 1 o'clock at night, when we returned to the boat with two of the chiefs.

The lodges of the Rickarees, or Aricaris, are thus described:

In a circle of a size suited to the dimensions of the intended lodge, they set up 16 forked posts five or six feet high, and lay poles from one fork to another. Against these poles they lean other poles, slanting from the ground, and extending about four inches above the cross poles: these are to receive the ends of the upper poles, that support the roof. They next set up four large forks,

fifteen feet high, and about ten feet apart, in the middle of the area; and poles or beams between these. The roof poles are then laid on, extending from the lower poles across the beams, which rest on the middle forks, of such a length as to leave a hole at the top for a chimney. The whole is then covered with willow branches, except the chimney, and a hole below to pass through. On the willow branches they lay grass and lastly clay. At the hole below they build a pen about four feet wide and projecting ten feet from the hut; and hang a buffaloe skin, at the entrance of the hut for a door. This labour, like every other kind, is chiefly performed by the *squaws* [women]. They raise corn, beans, and tobacco. Their tobacco is different from any I had before seen; it answers for smoking, but not for chewing. On our return, I crossed from the island to the boat, with two squaws in a buffaloe skin stretched on a frame made of boughs, wove together like a crate or basket for that purpose.

The condition of the females, doomed to labour, among these people, is, alone, sufficient to mark this tribe as savage: but the trade in their favours (which is a public profession) is infinitely more disgraceful and disgusting, whether in what affects to be called civilized life, or among the wild roamers on the banks of the Missouri. The kind of boat described in this extract reminds us of the coracles of the antient Britons.

In another place our author observes: "The natives of this country ought to have the credit of making the finest canoes, perhaps in the world, both as to service and beauty; and are no less expert in working them when made," which agrees with the remarks of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, who says, "I had imagined that the Canadians who accompanied me, were the most expert canoe-men in the world, but they are very inferior to these people (the natives near the coast); as they themselves acknowledged, in conducting those vessels."

Among the snake Indians, says Mr. Gass,

While I lay here to-day, one of the natives shewed me their method of producing fire, which is somewhat curious. They have two sticks ready for the operation, the one about 9, and the other 18 inches long: the short stick they lay down flat, and rub the end of the other upon it in a perpendicular direction, for a few minutes; and the friction raises a kind of dust, which in a short time takes fire. These people make willow baskets so close, and to such perfection, as to hold water, for which purpose they make use of them. They make much use of the sunflower and lambs-quarter seed, which, with berries and wild-cherries pounded together, compose the only bread they have any knowledge of, or in use. The fish they take in this river are of excellent kinds, especially the salmon, the roes of which, when dried and pounded, make the best of soup.

On the banks of the Columbia, natives of several nations were met with, there being three, or part of three, different tribes settled together: their names unknown.

They are almost without clothing, having no covering of any account, except some deer-skin robes and a few leggins of the same materials. The women have scarce sufficient to cover their nakedness.

The custom prevails among these Indians of burying all the property of the deceased, with the body. Amongst these savages, when any of them die, his baskets, bags, clothing, horses and other property, are all interred: even his canoe is split into pieces and set up round his grave.

The paucity of dress of the women, extends to other tribes:

The dress of the squaws here is different from that of those up the river; it consists of a long fringe made of soft bark, which they tie round the waist, and which comes down almost to their knees; and of a small robe, made out of small skins cut into thongs, and wove somewhat like carpeting.

The Clatsop Indians, the Chin-nook, Cathla-mas, Cal-a-hiex, and Chiltz nations, who inhabit the sea coast, all dress in the same manner. The men are wholly naked, except a small robe: the women have only the addition of the short petticoat. Their language also is nearly the same; and they all observe the same ceremony of depositing with the remains of the dead, all their property, or placing it at their graves. I believe I saw as many as an hundred canoes at one burying-place of the Chin-nooks, on the north side of the Columbia, at its entrance into Halley's Bay; and there are a great many at the burying-place of every village.

All the Indians from the rocky mountains to the falls of Columbia, are an honest, ingenuous, and well disposed people; but from the falls to the sea-coast, and along it, they are a rascally, thieving set.

In the evening the men came in with the meat of the two bears; and also our other hunters who had killed three more, all of the grizly kind. We gave some of the meat to the natives at our camp, who cooked it in their own way; which was done in the

following manner. They first collected some stones and heated them, upon which they placed a part of the meat, and upon the meat some small brush, and so alternately meat and brush, until all the meat was on; when the whole was covered with brush and lastly with earth; so that the heap or mass had something of the appearance of a small coalpit on fire. An hour and a half was necessary to cook it in this way.

We saw a great number of the natives on horseback pursuing a deer on the opposite side of the river. They drove it so hard that it was obliged to take the water, when some of our men went down the bank and shot it, and the natives got on a raft and caught it. These Indians are the most active horsemen I ever saw: they will gallop their horses over precipices, that I should not think of riding over at all.

The frames of their saddles are made of wood nicely jointed, and then covered with raw skins which, when they become dry, bind every part tight, and keep the joints in their places. The saddles rise very high before and behind, in the manner of the saddles of the Spaniards, from whom they no doubt received the form; and also obtained their breed of horses. When the Indians are going to mount, they throw their buffaloe robes over the saddles and ride on them, as the saddles would otherwise be too hard.

We close our extracts by a few of those incidental observations on the animals of these parts, which Mr. Gass has recorded.

We killed a very large brown bear, which measured three feet five inches round the head; three feet eleven inches round the neck; round the breast five feet ten inches and a half; the length eight feet seven inches and a half; round the middle of the fore leg twenty-three inches; and his talons four inches and three-eighths of an inch.

There appears to be a kind of sheep in this country, besides the ibex or mountain sheep, and which have wool on. I saw some of the skins, which the natives had, with wool four inches long, and as fine, white, and soft, as any I had ever seen. I also saw a buffaloe robe with its wool or fur on, as fine and soft as that of beaver. Captain Lewis procured this, which we considered a curiosity, in exchange for another buffaloe robe.

I made a calculation of the number of elk and deer killed by the party from the 1st of December 1805, to the 20th of March 1806, which gave 131 elk, and 20 deer. There were a few smaller quadrupeds killed, such as otter and beaver, and one racoon.

The wolves in packs occasionally hunt the goats, which are too swift to be run down and taken by a single wolf. The wolves having fixed upon their intended prey, and taken their stations, a part of the pack commence the chace, and running it in a circle, are at certain intervals relieved by others. In this manner, they are able to run a goat down. At the falls where the wolves are plenty, I had an opportunity of seeing one of these hunts.

A whale was driven on shore on the western coast: it had, probably, attained its full age.

They found the skeleton of the whale, which measured 105 feet in length, and the head 12. The natives had taken all the meat off its bones, by scalding and other means, for the purpose of trade.

The New London Family Cook; or Town and Country Housekeeper's Guide. Comprehending Directions for Marketing, with illustrative Plates, on a Principle entirely new; General Observations, and Bills of Fare, for every Week in the Year; practical Instructions, &c. A Glossary of the most generally received French and English Terms in the Culinary Art. Also a Selection of valuable Family Receipts, in Dyeing, Perfumery, &c. Instructions for Brewing, making British Wines, Distilling, managing the Dairy, and Gardening. And an Appendix, containing general Directions for Servants, relative to the Cleaning of Household Furniture, Stoves, Marble Chimney-Pieces, &c. By Duncan Macdonald, Head Cook at the Bedford Tavern and Hotel, Covent Garden. 8vo. pp. 634. 10s. 6d. bound. Cundee, 1808.

Mr. Macdonald's book appears to possess some distinguishing features; and, as it professes to be "founded upon *English*, and not upon *French* culinary principles," and "on a more economical plan, and more conducive to health than any other," it is entitled to notice. It contains information, on various subjects, which many mistresses of families, as well as servants, may be the better for acquiring. The marketing department of this work is more extensive than usual; the bills of fare are more numerous, four being furnished for every month in the year; and the "Cook's Glossary," though we think it might have been enlarged, has novelty and utility.

On looking into the preface, we found the author saying: "In the subordinate departments of the work, such as those

relating to British wines, brewing, gardening, managing the dairy, &c. of which I might justly be suspected of not possessing a very competent knowledge, I beg leave to state, that without presuming on my own judgement, I have, from different persons concerned in the respective branches alluded to, obtained such information as may be fully depended on."

Allowances, must always be made for a publisher's opinion of the wares in which he deals; under this correction we are inclined to agree with Mr. Macdonald's publishers in their assertion, "that, there is no family publication extant, which embraces so great a variety of subjects, which contains so great a number of receipts, or that can be found so eminently and universally serviceable to the purchaser."

Modern Medicine; containing a brief Exposition of the principal Discoveries and Doctrines that have occasioned the recent Advancement of medical Philosophy, with Strictures on the present State of medical Practice, and an Inquiry how far the Principles of the Healing Art may become the Subjects of unprofessional Research. By David Uwins, M. D. pp. 199. Price 6s. Tipper, London, 1808.

MEDICINE always has had its fashions; and always will have them. The investigation of nature leads the investigator to form opinions, and these opinions, in spite of himself, become after a while, *his* system. This is the imperfection of humanity. *Ars longa, vita brevis,* says the proverb; and certain it is, that even the experience of ages has been foiled in attempting to comprehend completely the infinitely varied operations of nature. Does it follow, that the attempt is, or has been, useless? No such thing: the attempt to effect an impossibility, has led to very many beneficial possibilities; and skill, taking advantage of opportunities that only skill could discern, has contributed essentially to the promotion of science, and to the diffusion of correct, as well as general knowledge.

Dr. U. compares the *System* of physicians to the Ideal Beauty of artists: this simile is "dissimilitudinous:" a more apt comparison had been that of a number of medical men in their study of nature, to a number of students drawing from an academy figure, seated all around their object, and beholding it in every variety of light and shade. It may be true, that some are favoured by the attitude and effect which falls to their lot; yet all see various beauties; and talent will make "a good figure," of the worst aspect; while want of talent will spoil the best.

The fact is, that systems are contracted views of nature; but each may have, and we believe actually has, a something derived from observation of nature to support it; and when one gives place to another, it is but a young artist, rising from his seat, to admire the "fine forms," that have been produced from Mr. Such-an one's view of the general model. "What happy touches! What handling! I will seat myself in the same place, and take advantage of the same beauties."

That seat at the Academy which it has fallen to Dr. U's lot to occupy is respectable; and his delineation shews that he has studied his subject attentively. If he had produced his performance as a whole length, and a finished piece, we should have been inclined to point out a "want of *keeping*" in some parts, and not always "correct *foreshortening*" in others: but in a sketch these are not properly subjects of criticism: and in a succinct essay, like that before us, omissions are hardly censurable.

The author takes a slight though extensive view of ancient medicine: describing the Greeks (erroneously, as we conceive) as the fathers of physic: and glancing at the varying theories of modern schools and practitioners. He pays peculiar attention to the Brunonian principles, and considers the doctrines of that unfortunate writer, as having produced considerable and beneficial effects among the faculty. The same may be said of that system, as of others: "parts of it are good;" and Dr. U. is aware that it is not on all occasions satisfactory. The Doctor enlarges on the necessity of an acquaintance with chemistry for a physician: he is right; this, and much more, a physician ought to be well acquainted with. And we the rather express this opinion in decided terms, because, we consider a professor, thus adequately qualified, as a very great blessing

to the community, and especially to the neighbourhood where Providence has placed him. But, that same Providence has not conferred this blessing on every part, where diseases are commissioned to exist: and we humbly think, therefore, that where no correct medical aid is at hand, an old woman who cures *a cold* by means of treacle posset, is free from transgression and blame, notwithstanding the unquestionable hazard of a cough proceeding into a consumption. We believe, that the disposition to avail themselves of the best professional assistance within their reach prevails, and strongly, too, among the public. Dr. U. himself would not have the physician called in to every ephemeral disorder. Common sense, and the general exercise of discretion and humanity, must be the directors on such occasions. We coincide in his recommendation of medical knowledge to the clergy: it was the practice anciently, and might be generally so, to great public advantage.

We had marked several passages as extracts, and for observation: but we think there is so much good sense in the Doctor's address to those "who may be about commencing a series of studies in order to qualify themselves for the practice of medicine," that we willingly sacrifice all our preparatives to the pleasure of inserting them.

You are prepared to engage in a laborious, and, to a man of sensibility, a most painful vocation; in the exercise of which many circumstances of perplexity will present themselves, which can only be made known by actual experience. Difficulties and intricacies will indeed be pointed out in the courses which you attend, and described in the writings you are directed to peruse; but these, in comparison to what you will be taught in the school of experience, are scarcely more than the delineated roads on a geographer's map, to the perils the traveller encounters. Be studious then to anticipate as much as possible, which will be in effect to lessen, the intricacies of actual practice, by making every case that is pointed out to you by the hospital physician, or clinical professor, in a manner your own. Repeatedly put this question to yourself: what should I do in this instance, were my individual responsibility concerned—were the life of this patient entrusted to my care?

With respect to elementary acquirements, I would earnestly recommend that while your attention is principally, it be not exclusively, devoted to the several branches of study which are regarded as more especially and properly parts of medical education. The professor of the healing art ought to be equally liberal in knowledge and in sentiment; and, in fact, there is no part of science, physical or moral, but which, under proper regulation, and in a due degree, may be made subservient, nay is actually necessary, to perfection in medicine.

On points of doctrine and subjects of speculation, equally avoid the extremes of implicit confidence or captious scepticism. Be careful not to reject facts in the pride and obstinacy of system, but do not on the other hand consider an unsystematic accumulation of facts to be the sole object of science. As little is performed without order, so little is acquired without method; and system, in its proper signification, is only the *order* of acquisition; so much so, indeed, that all our advances in knowledge are in one sense reducible to mere improvements in our modes of arrangement. Science is the book-keeping,—the register of facts.

When you come into practice, let your liberal conduct give the lie to those who conceive the profession to be merely craft. Neither encourage a spirit of self-depreciation, nor seek to acquire a surreptitious fame. Avoid the pedantic peculiarities of the mannerist, but recollect at the same time that manner may often be made lawfully to act in aid of medicine. "Philosophic and effective practice," it has been rightly said, "involves more than a mere acquaintance with the rules of medicinal prescription." It will be for you often "to read in the human heart, as well as to recognize the presence of the febrile state,"—"to pour oil into the wounds of the mind," as well as to prescribe for the maladies of the body; and let me promise that a conscientious and manly discharge of the important duties of your calling will prove an ample reward for all your pains, by bringing with it the purest of pleasures—the consciousness of doing good. Farewell.

A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Durham, and to the General Committee of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, proposing a Plan for improving Dispensaries, and the medical Treatment of the Poor. By John Herdman, M. D. 4to. pp. 22. price 1s. 6d. Arch, London, 1808.

Dr. Herdman, influenced by the purest principles of benevolence, we doubt not, proposes to add *dietetic* donations to medical advice, and medi-

cines made up for use. We do, undoubtedly agree with the Dr. that beef and mutton, and porter and ale, and flannel shirts, are necessaries for the sick: that soup is good in some cases, and solid food is excellent in others. But, whether these *medicines*, food, drink, and clothing, should be delivered at a dispensary; and whether, in such a case, a dispensary would not change its proper character, are questions to be answered before this plan is adopted. We can assure Dr. H. that great as the number of sick is at this moment in London, it would be augmented tenfold in the first week; and that his imagination would be exceedingly terrified at the myriads which would present themselves as dying and starving, the instant such an institution was reported. It is now impossible to guard against imposture; what would it be *then?* That medical men attendant on dispensaries might have a number of tickets to bestow on cases of peculiar distress, which should entitle the bearer to a certain allowance of solid or liquid food at an establishment superintended by those who were accustomed to such charities; this might be proper enough: but, we believe, that even those most benevolent institutions have not been able to secure themselves from deception, though they have done great service to many deserving but unfortunate individuals. We may even go further, and admit that the power of ordering a pound, or more, of solid food, ready dressed from a cook's shop, at the expense of a society, or of the parish, would, every now and then, be extremely salutary, and might even save the lives of individuals; but this is widely different from recommending that "porter and ale should be kept in pint bottles" at the dispensary; or that "a little beef or mutton, in the form of a steak or chop," should be issued from thence. The prescription may be proper to the case, but it should be *made up* at the regular practitioner's in the beef and mutton department.

The Battle of Maida, An Epic Poem, By Lieut. Colonel Richard Scott, of the Right Honourable East India Company's Bengal Establishment. Crown 8vo. pp. 120. Price 4s. 6d. Hatchard. London, 1808.

THE victories of the British arms should be sung by British bards: yet we wish the author had not called this an *Epic* Poem. It induces the reader to expect more than the Poem presents; and raises ideas in the critic's mind, that by comparison are adverse to such efforts. The difficulty of hitching modern names into verse, and describing modern battles and their incidents, is great and irremediable. The notes have raised in us a desire to see that History of the war in India which the author announces. We are persuaded that the description of an Indian campaign might become a *distinguished book* in our literature. By way of encouragement to the writer we have inserted a specimen of his prose as well as of his verse.

His flank supported by a winding bay,
In martial strength confirm'd Kempt's bright array,
By brave M'Combe the rear in potence dress'd,
Legère's attack, their rifle fires, repress'd;
Like hounds that bay the fretful porcupine,
From Britains' bristling spears the Gauls decline!
In sullen mood along the plain they form,
At awful distance view Kempt's marshall'd storm:
With rage portentous *deathless* bullets fly,
In wrath o'erlay'd, their cannon range too high;
Whilst Lemoine's guns, depress'd to truer aim,
Pierce through the ranks, and fuel add to flame.
With rising ire each Gallic bosom glows,
As near and deadly march inveterate foes;
While showers of grape the hostile ranks deform,
Soon muskets swell the loud vindictive storm;
Peal after peal, compact divisions sound,
And hissing deal their leaden deaths around;
Till, with the fierce, the goading contest tir'd,
By smarting wounds with fell impatience fir'd,
With savage yell the light-arm'd troops of France
On Britain's chosen band enraged advance.

With crests erect the light-arm'd Britons move,
Led on by Kempt, whom martial souls approve!
In Britain's close array and marshall'd spear,
Ten thousand messengers of death appear;
Their steady front inspires the Gauls with awe,
So much unlike the strife they lately saw;
Dreadful to view, in gallant order dress'd,
Their quick'ning step the pride of France oppress'd;
With faltering feet, with blinking eyes askance,
Their shuffling files decline, as foes advance;
Still more relax'd, they *wait* the deathful shocks
As intermingling bay'nets clashing lock;
Approving conscience nerves each British arm,
Whilst sad convictions Gallia's ranks alarm.

With rising ardour British spirits glow,
Impetuous rush, and *charge* the stricken foe;
Loud the bugle sound, fifes shrill-piercing play,
And drums beat up Britannia's rondeaulay;
Their shout, tremendous, rends Eufemia's shore,
The Gauls appal with its victorious roar!

So Mars, with strength divine, from Ilion's towers,
Through sinking hearts almighty terror pours.
Quick as the eye o'ershoots the martial-scene,
With Gallians strew'd behold the carnag'd green;
As marshall'd scythes the waving harvest mow;
Advancing still, and laying meadows low,
So with resistless force the well-dress'd spear
Sweeps o'er the field, and leaves the swarded rear.

There prostrate lies the pride of Brescia's field,
On Maida's mead L'Isonsa's heroes yield,
Marengo's laurels wither on the plain,
And Marats writhe in agonizing pain!
With countless numbers strew'd the shrieking ground,
Like timorous deer the frighted Gallians bound;
Kempt's eager files instinctive spring away,
With eagle speed o'ertake the flying prey;
With vengeful thrusts their comrad's ghosts appease,
Nor cease pursuit till prudence bids to cease,
Till Gallia's squadrons aid the scatter'd field,
And showers of grape the hapless veterans shield.

Col. Scott who commanded the storming party at Outradroog, and conceived the happy idea of obtaining possession of the upper works on that enormous hill, by following the fugitives from the lower towns, gives the following account of that action.

The troops selected for the reduction of the suburb consisted of the 26th battalion of Bengal Sepoys, a corps I had commanded under Sir Eyre Coote in the war with Hyder; two battalion-companies of the 52d under Capt. Zouch, two of the 72d under Lieut. M'Innes, and six field pieces under Lieut. Shipton of the Bengal artillery, with a strong party of pioneers under Lieut. Dowse of the Madras establishment, an officer to whose laborious and intelligent services the army has been indebted for most important aid in every enterprise of pith and moment, from the war of Hyder to the capture of Seringapatam by General Harris.

From the opinion expressed by an officer of Colonel Stuart's experience, my hopes of success were considerably damped, though not extinguished; but those hopes were revived by the ardour with which my ideas were embraced by the officers who commanded the several parties of which the detachment was composed. To them I communicated my plan without reserve, knowing from dear-bought experience, that every enterprise should be accurately impressed on the minds of those who lead, previous to the execution of duties which require that every exertion should be directed to the point of success without hesitation, and with the utmost celerity. Captain Zouch and Lieutenant M'Innes were to lead the parties destined for the assault of the wall which embraced the suburb, supported by the grenadiers of my battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Davis and Burrows; while a third but small party of battalion-sepoys, under the command of Lieutenant Samuel Scott, was directed to amuse the garrison, by an incessant fire on a strong and high rock which flanked our approach to the bastions we were to storm. Lieutenant Shipton was posted with the six field pieces on the plain, with directions to watch our motions, and in the event of our ascending the hill, to keep up a continued but cautious fire over our heads, as we scaled the walls that defended the approach to the summit of the hill. The road was so narrow and intricate, that, without guides, it could not be traced by the assailants. In the flying enemy we reckoned upon leaders; but, to our surprise and great disappointment, no defence of the lower work was attempted. In compliance with the orders I had received from Colonel Stuart, I posted the two parties, panting from the celerity of their exertions, close under the hill, in situations the least exposed to the guns of the enemy, or the musquetry of those who manned the upper works. In order to prevent insult from stragglers, who might be posted in the mud walls of the houses within the work we had scaled, serjeants flanking parties were detached; and in a few minutes a firing commenced on our right;—that, I considered, as the announcement of our guides being at hand, and Captain M'Innes was instantly ordered to support the flanking party, and act as circumstances should direct.*

Fired with zeal and filled with ardour for success, he sallied forth, accompanied by Dowse and his pioneers—soon got sight of the enemy, followed at their heels, and surmounted three of the walls, overcoming with rapidity every obstacle to his ascent, and which the artillery greatly facilitated by a careful but incessant fire. Their shot skimming the walls, annoyed such as ventured to shew themselves, and bounding from the rock behind created great confusion amongst the unreflecting defenders, as it was an internal annoyance of which they could form no conception. At the fourth wall, thrown across a narrow pass, and strengthened by high commanding flanking works with a strong gateway in the centre, M'Innes and his gallant party were brought to a stand, and the supporting party were considerably annoyed by large stones rolled from the hill, but which did little more mischief than breaking the nose of a brave Hibernian, who was employed with his comrades picking off the men who exposed themselves to view in defence of the works.

At this important crisis, I directed Lieutenant

* For a similar assault see "Monjuick" in Carleton's Memoirs, Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 865.

Davis, with his company of grenadiers, to shew himself, if practicable, on the right flank of the enemy, and Lieutenant Burrow to execute the same important duty on the left. In mounting the hill the Sepoys were, if possible, more alert than the Europeans, as they threw off their shoes, and, were not so liable to slip, which Davis observing, he caused his boots to be taken off, and in a few minutes his efforts were crowned with success. On the left, some of Burrow's active youths had surmounted a still more difficult obstruction; and by unrolling their turbands, and letting them from a bastion, we were, with the aid of projecting stones from ill finished masonry, enabled to mount the works. The enemy, perceiving the dangers surrounding them, slackened their efforts; the gateway was soon forced, and the capture of the hill completed, without the loss of a single man on our side: but on the part of the enemy it was considerable; chiefly from unnecessary dread and terror, which hurried them to seek for safety, by endeavours to descend precipices, that afforded no resting-place for the foot, and in which attempt many perished. Such as trusted to British mercy were not disappointed. They were ordered to collect in a convenient hollow of the mountain, and guards were posted for their protection.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HERTFORD.

[For former Proceedings at this College, with the Official Report, and View of its Establishment, compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 110, 114, 1051—Vol. III. p. 759.]

EXTRACT REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE OF COLLEGE *to the Honourable* COURT OF DIRECTORS, *dated the 21st December, 1808, on the subject of the Committee's Visit to the East India College, at Hertford, for the purpose of attending the Close of the Third Annual Examination of the Students, and for distributing the Gold Medals, and other Prizes, awarded by the College Council to the most meritorious and deserving Students, for their superior Attainments in the several Branches of Learning in the past Year.*

The Report states, that the business commenced by the reading of two essays, the one composed by Mr. Molony, and the other by Mr. Stokes: the subject, "The Influence of Com-" merce upon the Character and Prosperity of " Nations."—The compositions of both those gentlemen were highly creditable to their abilities and information.

Several of the students then gave specimens of their proficiency in Oriental learning, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Hindû Stanni languages.

A list of the names of students, who have distinguished themselves in Persian writing, was then laid before the Committee, and publicly announced: as was also, a list of those who had acquired eminence in their knowledge of the French language.

Specimens of drawing were also submitted to the Committee's inspection; in all of which several branches of instruction the Committee have great satisfaction in acquainting the Court, that a degree of talent and industry has been displayed, no less honourable to the students and honourable to their teachers, than gratifying to the Committee.

The Chairman, previous to his presenting the prizes, addressed the students in a concise and apposite speech, expressed his gratification in performing the task which now devolved on him, represented the importance of the situations they would be called on to fill in India, where merit would be the surest pledge of preferment; communicated to them as a stimulus to equal exertion, the case of Mr. Sotheby,* lately a student at the College here, and honoured with a Gold Medal at the Examination of 1807, for his proficiency in Oriental learning, and who had since received from the Governor General in Bengal, a similar mark of distinction and honour, for his superior attainments in the same branches there.

The following prizes, as awarded by the College Council, were then presented by the Chairman, viz

GOLD MEDALS.

To Mr. Molony, for his Essay on *The Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations.*

Mr. Anderson, jun. for his proficiency in Sanscrit.

Mr. Patton, jun. ditto Persian.

Mr. Stokes, ditto Classical Literature.

Mr. Farish, ditto Mathematics.

Mr. Stokes, ditto Political Economy, History, and Law.

BOOKS.

Mr. Stokes and Mr. Russell, for their Essays on the Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations.

Mr. Sullivan for his proficiency in Theology, &c.

Mr. Parks, Mr. Anderson, jun. and Mr. Carter, for their proficiency in Bengalee.

Mr. Stokes, Mr. Anderson, jun. Sir James Home, Bart., and Mr. Mac ween, do Persian.

To Sir James Home, Bart. and Mr. Young, do. Hindû Stanni.

Mr. Hollond, Mr. Anderson, jun., Mr. Young, and Mr. Traill, do. Classical Literature.

Mr. Anderson, jun., Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Chase, Mr. Haig, and Mr. Hyde, do. Mathematics.

Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Prinsep, do. Political Economy and History.

Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Bayley, do. Law.

The Report then concludes with expressions of the great satisfaction the Committee experienced, at the proofs given at the Third Annual Examination of the Students of the East-India College, of the utility of this Institution, and the benefits likely to be derived from it to the Company's Service.

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* Compare Panorama. Vol. V. p. 745 of the present Number, where will be found Lord Minto's Speech delivered at the Disputation at the College, Fort William, last February.

LITERARY REGISTER.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Authors, Editors and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Office of the Literary Panorama, *the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work, free of expence.*

ANTIQUITIES.

A work highly interesting to the English Antiquary, under the title of, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a View to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe," which had long engaged the personal inspection and laborious researches of the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, of Cambridge, we have the pleasure to say is now in the press, under the directions of some judicious and honorable friends, and will very soon be laid before the public.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Polwhele is employed in collecting the Correspondence and Papers of his friend and neighbour, Mr. Whitaker, with a view to the publication of his Memoirs, in a quarto volume.

Memoirs of Dr. Paley, from the pen of a gentleman who was one of his parishioners at Bishop Wearmouth, are expected to appear in a few weeks.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. C. Sylvester, of Derby, has in the press An Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, the plan of which is said to be in many respects original.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent is preparing to publish the Greek text of Arrian's Indica and the Periplus; with a translation, to accompany his comments on those works.

EDUCATION.

Mess. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury are preparing to publish the Public Disputation of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, before the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor-General of Bengal, and Visitor of the College, together with his Lordship's Speech, as delivered Feb. 27, 1808. Compare Panorama, p. 740, present number.

Proposals have been lately issued by Mr. James Morrison, Master of the Mercantile Academy at Glasgow, for publishing by subscription a work, in two volumes octavo, entitled, The General Accomptant; being a complete Course of Mercantile Computation and Accomptantship, adapted to modern Practice.

Mr. Oulton is preparing for publication, Letters from a Father to a Daughter on Female Education, with appropriate Directions for instructing Young Ladies.

GEOGRAPHY.

Soon will be published in ten sheets, A Topographical Map of the Pyrennees, principally taken from the French Survey, with considerable additions, extending from Bayonne and Perpignan in the North, to the Mouth of the Ebro and Burgos in the South; including the Provinces of ARRAGON, CATALONIA, NAVARRE, and BISCAY. By A. Arrowsmith. This Map will exhibit every small village, and other object of note, with all the minute and difficult Passes through this great Barrier, inhabited on both Sides to the Top of the Mountains. Price Three Guineas to Subscribers, to whom the Map will be delivered in the order it is subscribed for. The price will be advanced to non-subscribers.

Mr. Bigland's View of the World, is in a state of great forwardness at press, and will extend to five octavo volumes. It comprises a tolerably minute geographical description of all the countries of the world, with an account of whatever is particularly remarkable in each, followed by a historical view of every nation and people.

A work at this time of peculiar utility will very shortly make its appearance; it is entitled, "The Brazil Pilot; or, A Description of the Coast of Brazil: translated from the Portuguese of Manoel Pimentel, Principal Hydrographer to his Majesty John V. of Portugal." It will be accompanied by a considerable number of Charts of some of its principal Ports, from manuscripts of undoubted authority never before published.

HISTORY.

The History of Chili, natural, civil, and political, translated from the Italian of the Abbate Molina, with Notes from the Spanish and French Versions, is in the press at New-York, in 2 vols. octavo.—This work will be reprinted in London.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Lambe will publish in the course of the month, Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Cancerous Tumours and Ulcers.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Mr. Molineux, of Macclesfield, has in the press, in post quarto, The Short-Hand Instructor, or Stenographical Copy-Book; designed as a Companion to his Introduction to Mr. Byrom's Short-Hand.

A new edition, very much improved and corrected, of Langhorne's Plutarch, by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, will appear this month.

On the 2d of January, and on the 1st of every succeeding month, will be published, under the authority of the Secretary at War, A Monthly Army List, of a pocket size; to contain, in addition to the General, Field, and Regimental Officers, the names of all Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army, at home and abroad, in the Civil as well as Military Departments.

The fourth and fifth volumes of Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, by the Rev. W. Beloe, are preparing for publication: at the end of the fifth, a General Index to the whole work will be given.

In a few days will be published, in two quarto volumes, price five guineas, and also in imperial octavo, price three guineas, embellished with forty highly finished engravings, from designs by S. Howlett, engraved under the direction of E. Orme, and printed in a superior style by W. Bulmer, The Indian Sportsman, a complete Description of the Wild Sports of the East; the Elephant—Rhinoceros—Tiger—Leopard—Bear—Deer—Buffalo—Wolf—Wild Hog—Jackall—Wild Dog—the Cevet—and most other undomesticated animals. Also the Feathered Game—Fishes—and Serpents. Interspersed with a variety of interesting Anecdotes relative to their Habits. The Scenery gives a faithful Representation of

that picturesque Country, the Manners and Customs of the Native and European Inhabitants. By Capt. Thomas Wilkinson, upwards of twenty years Resident in Bengal.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Donovan is preparing for publication a continuation of his History of British Birds.

NOVELS.

The following Novels and Romances are in preparation :—

London Characters, or Fashions and Customs of the Eighteenth Century, in 2 vols. with plates.—Corinna of England and a Heroine in the Shade, a Romance, in two volumes; by the Author of A Winter in Bath, The Banks of the Wye, &c.—Tales of the Manor, in two volumes, by the Author of The Private History of the Court of England.—The Romance of the Hebrides, by Mr. F. Lathom.—The Age we Live In, in 3 vols. by Miss L. S. Stanhope, Author of The Bandit's Bride.—Lucky Escapes, or Systematic Villainy, by the Author of The British Admiral.—Osrick, or Modern Horrors, in 3 vols. by Mr. Sickelmore, Author of Rashleigh Abbey.—Monte-Video, or, The Officer's Wife and his Sister, by Mrs. Bridget Bluemantle.

PHILOLOGY.

A new English Grammar, written in familiar Letters, and rendered an entertaining work, by Mr. Oulton, Author of The Traveller's Guide, &c. is now in the press, and will shortly make its appearance.

POETRY.

A new selection of the most favourite Poetical Pieces, elegantly printed in four small octavo volumes, is just on the eve of publication, under the title of The Muses' Bower: the first volume, containing a collection of lyrical and pathetic pieces; the second, narrative, humorous, and epistolary; the third, descriptive and sacred; and the fourth, selections from the classics of antiquity. The work is embellished with two vignettes, engraved on wood, by Clennell.

Mr. W. R. Johnson's Poetical Pantheon, or Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods and illustrious Heroes in easy verse, accompanied with notes and illustrated with numerous engravings, is in a state of forwardness, and will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. Oulton has in the press a Collection of Poems, chiefly Comic; containing burlesque translations of Ovid and Horace, dramatic and miscellaneous pieces.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles will shortly publish a third volume of Poems.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Liverpool, a youth of seventeen, has in the press a volume of Poems, which will appear early in this month.

THEOLOGY.

Speedily will be published, Select Sentences from Sermons of the late Rev. W. Braithwaite.

The Rev. John Robinson, of Ravenstondale, is engaged on A Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary; intended to comprise whatever is known concerning the Antiquities of the Hebrews, and to form a body of Scripture History, Geography, Chronology, Divinity, and Ecclesiastical Opinions.

The Rev. Dr. Rees, Editor of the New Cyclopedia, has in the press two volumes of Sermons on practical and interesting Subjects, which will be published early in the ensuing spring.

The Rev. Russell Scott's Sermon on the New Creation, preached last June before the Southern Unitarian Society, is nearly ready for publication.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A new edition of Mr. Thornton's Present State of Turkey, with very considerable additions and alterations, including a Map of the Turkish Empire and a Plan of Constantinople, is expected to appear this month.

Proposals are issued for publishing by subscription, A History of Lynn, civil, ecclesiastical, commercial, biographical, political, and military, from its foundation (about the first age of the Christian Era) to the present time; interspersed with occasional Remarks on such national Occurrences as may serve to elucidate the real State of the Town, and the Manners, Character and Condition of the Inhabitants at different Periods. To which will be prefixed, an introductory Account of its Situation, Harbour, Rivers, Inland Navigation, the ancient and modern State of Marsh Land, Wisbeach and the Fens, and whatever is most remarkable, memorable, or interesting in other parts of the adjacent country. By William Richards.

Miscellaneous Literary Information.

Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby will sell by auction, during this Winter and succeeding Spring, the following Libraries and Collections. They will give due notice of the time of each sale.—1. A very rare and curious Collection of Prints and Books of Prints, the property of a gentleman, well known as a literary amateur, containing some rare portraits, fine specimens of early masters, and a large collection of the works of Hieronymus Wierx, &c.—2. The extensive and valuable collection of Botanical Prints, Drawings, and Books of Drawings, the property of the late John, Earl of Bute; comprising many hundred capital botanical drawings on paper and vellum; likewise all the plates, coloured and plain, of the botanical works then extant, forming a complete illustration of the *Species Plantarum*.—3. A select collection of Books, in Greek, Latin, English, Italian and Spanish; being a considerable part of the Rev. Mr. Duten's Library.—4. The Library of James Sims, M. D. LL. D. F. R. S. brought from his house in Finsbury-square.—5. The entire and valuable Library of the late John Thomas, Earl of Clanricade, &c.—6. A part of the Library of the late Right Hon. Richard, Baron of Penrhyn, of Penrhyn.—7. The very valuable Library of Sir William Smyth, Bart. containing a very fine collection of Classics, County History, &c. many on large paper.—8. Dr. Kitchner's Musical Library. This very extraordinary assemblage of music, consisting of the complete works of the best composers, is in very elegant condition; to which is added, a small miscellaneous selection from his library.—9. The valuable library of James Stevens, Esq. of Camerton, containing a very capital collection of Books in Natural History, &c.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ŒCONOMY.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Bedford, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By Tho. Batchelor, Farmer. 8vo. 14s.

The Plough-Wright's Assistant; being a New Practical Treatise on the Plough, and on various other important Implements made Use of in Agriculture. By Andrew Gray, Author of The Experienced Millwright. Royal 8vo. 16 large engravings, 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of Painters who have resided or been born in England, with critical Remarks on their Productions. By Edward Edwards, late Teacher of Perspective, and Associate in the Royal Academy: intended as a continuation of the Anecdotes of Painting by the late Horace, Earl of Orford. Copy 4to. £1. 1s. on large paper £1. 16s.

An Essay on the earlier Part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. and Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. To which are subjoined, Pieces ascribed to Swift; two of his Original Letters; and Extracts from his Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History. 8vo. 5s.

Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by himself. Published from an Original MS. in the Custody of the Earl of Cork and Orrery: to which are added, Fragmenta Regalia, being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favourites, by Sir Robert Nanton, with explanatory Annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Junior Class-Book; or, Reading Lessons for every Day in the Year. By W. F. Mylius. 12mo. 4s.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or, the History of several Young Ladies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton's Abridgment of his Modern Geography, for the Use of Schools. By J. Williams, 12mo. 4s. with an Atlas, containing 20 Outline Maps adapted to the Introduction, 8s. 6d. or the Atlas separate, 4s. 6d.

Exercises on the Globes. By William Butler. 4th edit. 12mo.

Joseph Lancaster's Spelling Book, for the Use of Schools. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

The Artist's Repository, or Encyclopedia of the Fine Arts. Part I. 4to. with 35 Engravings, to be completed in 8 Monthly Parts.

The British Gallery of Engravings. No. III. Super Royal Folio, £2. 2s. Proofs, £3. 13s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Proceedings in the Cause, The Attorney-General versus Brown, Parry and others. By W. R. H. Brown. The Arguments of the Council, taken in Short-hand by M. Farquharson, are given at full length. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Supplement to an Analytical Digested Index of the reported Cases in the several Courts of Equity, as well Chancery as Exchequer, and in the High Court of Parliament. Continued to the present Time, and including the Decisions of the Lord Chancellor Redesdale, in Ireland. By Richard Whalley Bridgeman, Esq. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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A Treatise on the Law of Tithes. Compiled in part from the Notes of Richard Wooddeson, D. C. L. By Samuel Toller, Esq. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A Treatise on Scrophula. By James Russell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 5s.

A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination. By Benj. Moseley, M.D. 3s.

An Expostulatory Letter to Dr. Moseley, on his Review of the Report of the London College of Physicians on Vaccination. By M. T. C. M. B. F. L. S. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c. with Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in general. By R. Watt. 8vo. 8s.

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart. By J. F. Davis, M. D. 12mo. 7s.

An Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament to prevent the Spreading of the Infection of the Small-Pox. By C. Murray. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A. M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh in 1646. To which is prefixed, the Charter granted to the College by James the Sixth of Scotland in 1582. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Review of Fox's History of James the Second. By an Officer of Rank. 1s.

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A Biographical Index to the present House of Lords, corrected to October, 1808. 12s.

The Economy of the Human Mind. By Eleanor Fernandez. 12mo. 4s.

Parliamentary Logick. By the Right Hon. W. Gerard Hamilton, with a Portrait. Small 8vo. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of British Insects. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Vol. 13, with 36 coloured figures. Royal 8vo. £1. 11s.

*** The preceding part of this work, uniformly printed and embellished, in 12 vols. £18. 12s. and by the same author, the Natural History of British Birds, 5 vols. £9.—British Shells, 5 vols. £7 15s.—British Fishes, 5 vols. £10 10s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Falconbridge Abbey, a Devonshire Story. By Mrs. Hanway. 5 vols 12mo. £1. 7s. 6d.

London, or Truth without Treason. By F. Latham, Esq. 4 vols. 12mo. £1 2s.

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Malvina. Par Madame Cottin. 4 vols. £1.

Ned Bently. By Mr. Amphlett. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

PHILOLOGY.

A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. By C. Wilkins, L. L. D. F. R. S. 4to. £4. 4s.

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Proceedings of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Gloucester, on designing and executing a General Reform, in the Construction and Regulation of the Prisons in the said County. By Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. 8vo. 6s.

POLITICS.

Ardnt's Spirit of the Times; translated from the German. By the Rev. P. W.—being the work for the publication of which the unfortunate Palm, of Erlangen, was sacrificed by Napoleon, the destroyer; containing Historical and Political Sketches, with Prognostics, relative to Spain and Portugal, Russia, Turkey, Austria, France and Buonaparte. 8vo. 4s.

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*** The Lessons for the evening service are printing in the same form, also accompanied with notes.

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. W. Humphries; preached at Hammersmith, Oct. 9, 1808. By R. Winter: and the Address delivered at the Interment, Oct. 6, 1818. By W. Jay. 2s.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

A New Picture of the Isle of Wight, illustrated with 36 Plates. By W. Cook, 8vo. 18s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———*Homo sum:*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Vice-patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. President, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Thirteen vice-presidents. Treasurers, Ambrose Martin, Esq. Mr. John Stephenson. Secretary, Mr. N. Meredith, Mount Street, Lambeth.

The sole object of this Institution is to distribute Bibles among the Sailors and Soldiers of the British Navy and Army. It took its rise in the year 1780, and, by the aid of annual subscriptions, benefactions, and collections at various churches, it has been enabled to distribute upwards of 40,000 Bibles, and a large number of Testaments: with which two hundred and eighty of His Majesty's Ships, ninety-one Regiments, and forty-eight Garrisons and Barracks, have been supplied.

Many naval and military officers of high rank in His Majesty's service, have, from time to time, made applications to the Society; and have, in the most satisfactory manner, expressed their approbation of its design. From their own observation they have testified their conviction, that the Holy Scriptures, which teach men to be faithful servants to God, would teach them also to be faithful servants to their king and their country: instructing them "to be strong and of good courage, to fear God and honour the king." They have therefore expressed their earnest desire to have the Bible put into the hands of their men.

For several years this Institution was amply supported; but at present, it is greatly to be regretted, that, in consequence of the death of many of its most liberal supporters, its funds have so far declined, as to have become very inadequate to its benevolent purposes.

The claims of gratitude to our Sailors and Soldiers are great and commanding. We are indebted to them, under the providence of God, for our safety, our peace and domestic enjoyments; which are purchased by their exertions. The maintenance of our laws, liberty and religion; our freedom from attack, invasion, and civil tumult; and our very existence as a nation; are all preserved to us by the valour, the dangers, the wounds, the blood, and the lives, of these brave and generous men.

Where then is the Briton who loves his king and his country, who will not cordially lend his aid to put the Bible into the hands of their intrepid defenders, and who will not add his prayers that the Divine blessing may attend the gift?

A Subscription of One Guinea per annum constitutes a Governor of this Society, and a Benefaction of not less than Ten Guineas a Governor for Life.

The mode of application to this Society for Bibles and Testaments shall be through the medium of the Chaplain, or an Officer, in the Navy or Army, or some Clergyman resident in the neighbourhood, directed to the Secretary for the time being; and all books shall be sent free of expense from London, or by one of the Society's Agents at the different Sea Ports, near which the Ships and Regiments may be stationed.

The distribution of Bibles and Testaments in the Navy, does not exceed the proportion of one book to ten individuals; but a larger proportion, under peculiar circumstances, may be permitted in the Army.

The following Ships, Regiments, &c. have been supplied with 706 Bibles and 106 Testaments, from Lady-day 1806, to Lady-day 1807. *Ships.*—Blanche, Hecla, Resolution, Falcon, Leveret, Spitfire, Monarch, Vesuvius, Theseus, Repulse, Hindostan.—30th Regiment.—*Garrisons.*—St. Helena, Pendennis, Royal Marines at Chatham.

Finances, Lady-Day, 1807.

To Balance in the Treasurers' Hands 25th March, 1806	£109	3	10
To Amount of Donations, Subscriptions, Collections, &c. from March 25, 1806, to March 25, 1807	424	2	8
	£533	6	6
By Cash paid for Bibles, Binding, Packing, Carriage, and other incidental Expenses to March 25, 1807	345	5	1
Balance in Treasurers' hands, March 25, 1807	£188	1	5

We hope that the support bestowed on this Institution, will appear, by the next annual statement, to have been increased. We observe, with pleasure, that two donations, only, amount to £300.

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HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

Letter from a Minister, dated Youghall, Sept. 21, 1808.

The Sunday-School in this place has increased to 112 children; among whom I have distributed all Dr. Watts's Divine Songs which I brought with me; and some of the children have learnt them through; but many are still destitute of them. I should be obliged to the Society to send me more of them, and also of Dr. Doddridge's Principles of Religion in Verse. I am also in want of Testaments; and shall soon be without Bibles. The children bring me their odd halfpence, to save them till they raise two shillings, when I give them a Bible; which, I think, is a better plan with the children, than to distribute them *gratis*. I have likewise put some in a shop, to be sold to the country people. In the day-school, we have 140 children.—A Society-School was begun the 12th of last month in the house of a Quaker. Last week there was a public meeting of the subscribers to the Lancastrian Free-School in this town, and a new committee formed, with power to organize the school in the best manner, in this committee there are the mayor, three clergymen, the priest, two or three Quakers, some other gentlemen, and myself.

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MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Disbursements from June 1, 1807, to June 1, 1808.

Mission to Otaheite	£320	6	0
Ditto to the South of Africa	663	1	0
Ditto to the East-Indies, including Ceylon	3185	7	0
Ditto to Demarara	164	15	10
Ditto to Tobago	162	6	2
Ditto to Malta	66	5	0
The late Mission to Monte Video	90	0	0
Mission to the Jews	758	0	0
Missionary Seminary at Gosport	804	2	3
Extra Expences incurred by the Students	16	14	0
Printing, &c. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress, in French	60	0	0
Books, &c. for sundry Missions	254	14	0
Religious Tracts for ditto	47	12	0
Expences Anniversary Services	27	11	3
Maps	9	9	0
Carriage of Books bequeathed by the late Rev. Mr. Winter	11	19	0
Travelling Expences of Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Collison, and Frey, during their Tours	214	13	5
Disbursements by Rev. Mr. Burder, Sec.	99	11	8
D. Langton, Under Secretary, Salary and Disbursements	156	18	7
Thomas Lee, Collector	44	0	0
Advanced on Account of Rev. Mr. Forsyth, Missionary in the East-Indies:—to be repaid	50	0	0
Legacy Duty on £50, bequeathed by Mrs. Wright	3	6	0
Charges, Packets, Postages,	47	13	1
Total Disbursements	£7258	5	3

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE.

Thursday, Dec. 1, a new drama, called *Venoni, or the Novice of St. Mark*, from the pen of Mr. *Monk* Lewis, was performed for the first time.——*Dramatis Personæ:*

Benvolio (Viceroy).....	Mr. Siddons.
The Marquis Caprara.....	Mr. Powell.
Father Celestino (Prior)	Mr. Wroughton.
Venoni (a Novitiate).....	Mr. Elliston.
Father Jeronymo.....	Mr. Holland.
Father Michael.....	Mr. De Camp.
Father Anactasio.....	Mr. Cooke.
Father Nicolo	Mr. Maddocks.
Benedetto, viceroy's steward	Mr. Penley.
Marchioness of Caprara...	Mrs. Powell.
Josepha	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Teresa	Mrs. Sparks.

Grandees of Messina, Monks, Maskers, Fishermen, Servants, &c.—The scene lies at Messina, in the island of Sicily.

Fable.—Venoni, a young Sicilian nobleman, was on the point of marriage with Josepha, when her parents were obliged to visit the court of Naples. During their absence, Josepha was placed in a convent, where, it was reported, she shortly after sickened and died. Grief for her loss for a time robbed Venoni of his senses; and on his recovery he entered the monastery of St. Mark's, which was only separated by a party-wall from the convent of the Ursulines, in which Josepha was said to have expired. At this period the piece commences—Venoni is on the eve of pronouncing his vows; when father Michael gives him a letter from the abbess to the prior of St. Mark's, which explains that Celestino, the prior, had failed in an attempt upon Josepha's virtue, and that her removal from the world had been thought necessary, to prevent her divulging to her parents the infamous conduct of the abbess and her confederate. Blinded by fury, Venoni shews this letter to the prior, who says to his holy brethren, "we are all discovered"—in consequence Venoni is prevented from leaving the monastery, and confined in a subterraneous dungeon, where the preceding victim of Celestino's rage died,* after having been confined twenty years, and which the prior believes to be unknown to all except himself and his accomplices: but father Michael having suspected the existence of such a dungeon, has traced out the way to it, and hastens to apprize the viceroy. In the meanwhile, Venoni, endeavouring to escape from his prison, knocks down the party-wall, and thus breaks into the adjoining convent, and discovers his mistress, likewise in a dungeon, who had not been put to death, but closely confined; and the deliverance of both is shortly after produced by the arrival of father Michael, with the viceroy and Josepha's parents.

* * * * *

Dangle.—Excellent, i'faith!—But won't this appear *rather improbable?*

Puff.—To be sure it will; but, what the plague! a play is not to shew occurrences that happen every day; but things just so strange, that though *they never did*, they *might have happened!*—SHERIDAN.

Notwithstanding this authority, we cannot help avowing that we think the incidents of this play never did, or are ever likely to happen. There is such a mixture of horror and improbability about them that defies even all credibility; for who can believe that Celestino, the prior of St. Mark, could live on such terms of intimacy and friendship, as he is represented to do with the marchioness of Caprara, while he is keeping her daughter Josepha during the period of twelve months in a tremendously horrid subterraneous cave, lighted only by the melancholy glimmer of a sorry lamp, because she would not consent to his libidinous passion; at the same time cajoling her mother and all her friends, with the tale that she was dead and buried, in the convent of the Ursulines, in which her relations had placed her?—But this burying alive is not all: we have insanity and murder to boot, insomuch that our author again, as Shakespeare says, "waxes desperate with imagination," as he was wont to do in the MONK, and his other gloomy and most extravagant productions. His predilection for caverns, ghosts, blacks, and other strange auxiliaries to his muse, had fortified us in the expectation of witnessing something not to be met with every day, either in castle, cloister, or prison; but notwithstanding this, the denouement of Venoni, is so horrid and improbable, and the pantomime atrocity so very glaring, that it excited the universal disgust of the audience; and, like them, we more than once wished the curtain would fall to relieve us from terrors no one could give credit to.

The poise and confusion was so great at the latter end of the piece that we could not by any means discover what became of the prior and his holy brotherhood, who were all represented to be villains alike, in compliment,

* On the recital of the fate of this victim to the rage of Celestino, we certainly expected something very terrible to follow, from the author's well known taste for the terrific and marvellous; in truth we began to pity the audience, and the lines of the Poet, describing a dead man and another audience, immediately came into our recollection.

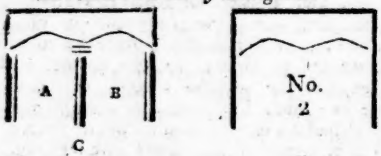
The dead man gave a groan.....
They groan'd, they star'd, they all uprose,
Nor spok'd, nor mov'd their eyes:
Had it been strange, e'en in *this* play,
To have seen *that* dead man rise?

we suppose, to the reigning sentiment lately in vogue in France (that all priests are rogues) whence this piece derives its origin. It is taken from the French drama entitled *Les Victimes Cloîtrées*, which was performed at Paris with great success; and when it is considered how forcibly it attacks the monks, we cannot in the least be surprised, as that order of people has been, by the fashionable philosophical currency, subjected to the most unmanly attacks of writers who chose to level their sarcasm and illiberality at them when they had not even the privilege of defending themselves from *la liberté et l'égalité*.

The audience manifested great disapprobation; and much must be curtailed to ensure it even a short run; the third act can never remain on the stage, in its present state. A most ridiculous masquerade scene helped to lengthen the play without producing any other effect, than that of adding weight to what was already too heavy; although like the comic wit of the piece it was intended to lighten it. *Apropos*, of this wit the following is a specimen: the scene, as our readers have already been informed, lies at Messina; Benedetto says, "If I were a senator I would "have *an act of parliament* to prevent fat "people from walking out in the dog days." —In fact the humourous parts of the play produced no laughter; but it would be doing great injustice to the author not to avow that the language of the serious parts is in general highly creditable to him, eliciting fine sentiments, finely expressed. When it is published we shall notice some of those passages which struck us as particularly worthy of attention.

We present our readers with a slight representation of the situation of the hero and heroine in the last scene, by which they will be enabled to judge of its probability. Such of them who have been abroad will be surprised to see a convent and a monastery so nigh each other, and perhaps may exclaim, as a highly distinguished foreigner did to us, on viewing this exhibition: *Diantre, nous autres, nous n'avons jamais vu pareille chose dans le monde—mais, croyez-vous que John Bull l'avalera?*

Mr. Lewis's Pair of Dungeons.



EXPLANATION.

A. Josepha's dungeon, in the convent of the Ursulines, where she has been confined one year; this unfortunate lady appears only in this last scene.—B. Venoni's dungeon in the monastery of St. Mark.—This pair of dungeons fills the whole front of the stage.

C. The party-wall that divides the two dungeons, and which is knocked down by the exertions of Venoni—a feat we believe not to have been equalled since the days of Guy Earl of Warwick, or of Jack the Giant-killer.

No. 2. represents the dungeons after the exertions of Signor Venoni's athletic powers.

Of the performers, the most prominent was Elliston, who pourtrayed the character of Venoni with an interest and ability, which fairly entitled him to the applause he received. His industry has more than once reminded us of the just observation Garrick made to one of our friends: "If the performers, said he, would only be industrious, and apply that time to the study of their profession which they do to taverns and dissipation, you would have much better acting than you have; AND THE MORAL CHARACTER OF PLAYERS RETRIEVED; for my part, to preserve my reputation, I assure you that I am obliged to devote all my time to my profession." From appearance, Elliston seems to be closely following this advice; if so, he need not doubt of success; and what is still more in his favour, he may bid defiance to those reptiles about the press (hinted at in page 580 of our present volume), who praise or abuse in proportion to the plunder they do or do not obtain, and whose base prostitution frequently makes good bad, and bad worse; to borrow a phrase from Owen Feltham's Resolves, —"their foolish sentences dropt upon paper "set folly on a hill, and are a monument "to make their infamy eternal."

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On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, the author, in consequence of the marked disapprobation of the audience, desired it to be announced that he would withdraw the piece, to write an entire new third act.—On the same morning appeared the following paid for puff, in a diurnal print:

"Indeed, this new drama seems to unfold new beauties every successive representation. It was disputed, however, which had more admirers, Venoni, or Love in a Tub; the latter certainly appeared universally to please."

Thus it appears that a contemptible dance has *universal* admirers, while Venoni, notwithstanding *its new beauties every night*, is left in the minority, and obliged to be written over again!—Surely this is a strange way of puffing, and worthy only *modern* managers, modern authors, and modern newspapers.

* * * * *

Monday, Dec. 12, the Drama of *Venoni*, was again brought forward, with alterations, and an entire new third act, much to the credit of the author and to the improvement of the piece; as some part of the improbability has

been done away; *although Ludovico,* THE DEAD MAN, *has really been brought to life,* as our readers will perceive by the following account of the new third act.

It opens with a view of the inside of an awful subterraneous dungeon, where Celestino and his confederates determine to fix the last abode of Venoni, whom they convey thither. There Venoni meets the Monk Ludovico, (spoken of in the play, as dying, after having been confined 20 years, in the vaults of the monastery) and informs him, that he has discovered an outlet that leads to the convent, but that the door to the passage is strongly bolted; this door, Venoni, by means of a bar found in his dungeon, breaks down, and thereby escapes. The next scene discovers the Abbess and Cœlestino consulting about the future disposal of Josepha, and concludes with his determination to possess her. Josepha is then brought blindfolded into a dungeon, near the hall of the convent, and left, as if to be confined there for ever; when suddenly, after a solemn symphony on the organ, the scene draws and discovers the Abbess with her sister companions in the hall, which is finely illuminated and prepared for a banquet; here, while the Abbess is persuading Josepha to listen to Celestino's designs, Venoni breaks in, and recognizing Josepha, endeavours to carry her off, but is prevented by the entrance of Celestino and his party; who, while parting the lovers, is himself surprised by the entrance of Father Michael, with the Viceroy, and a party of guards at one door, and the father and mother of Josepha through another door of the convent: and the piece concludes.

This alteration was received with much applause, particularly by those who, like ourselves, had witnessed the ridiculous exhibition of a pair of dungeons, the party-wall, and its demolition. But the denouement would have been rendered still more complete if the *ci-devant* dead man, Ludovico, had been introduced in the last scene, and confronted with his infamous superior, Celestino.

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HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Monday, Dec. 5, we descended by thirteen steep steps into the cavern of this theatre, yclep'd the pit, not for our own pleasure—for we have never entered it with that sensation since the death of the smothered victims, to whose sad manes the managers and proprietors have never elevated, by way of monument, any barrier against similar accidents, notwithstanding the catastrophes of Sadler's Wells, and Covent-Garden theatre,—our duty to the Panorama therefore led us to report on the new farce entitled the *School for Authors,* of which the following are the Dramatis Personæ:

Diaper	Mr. Munden.
Cleveland	Mr. Brunton.
Wormwood	Mr. Farley.
Frank	Mr. Jones.
Jeffry	Mr. Davenport.
Jane (Niece to Diaper)	Miss Norton.
Susan	Mrs. Gibbs.

Fable.—The whole of the business of this piece turns on the strange infatuation which possesses Diaper, a wealthy tradesman, of being esteemed a dramatic writer of eminence; to establish this character he has constructed a tragedy called *Gunpowder Treason,* or, *the Fifth of November,* for the success of which being very anxious, he prevails upon Cleveland, a young man of liberal acquirements, to acknowledge the new piece coming out to be his.—Cleveland accedes to this, desirous of recommending himself as the professed admirer of his niece, Jane, an accomplished girl, who is also attached to him, but whose hand Diaper is determined to bestow upon no one but a man of genius. *Gunpowder Treason* is hissed off the stage, but a comedy performed the same night at the other house, and which is completely successful, is declared by Cleveland to be his production. On this, Diaper, glad to hush up the whole business, gives his niece to Cleveland, and the piece concludes. The auxiliary characters of Wormwood, a snarling critic, and Frank, Jeffry, and Susan, confidential servants, &c. give some variety to the picture.

This farce is said to have been written by the late Mr. Tobin; and if it were possible for us to forget the sources from whence he drew this rather improbable piece of pleasantry, it might pass as a very able effort of his genius in the farcical line. It is taken from a tale of Marmontel, anglicised in Foote's *Patron,* and from a French dramatic proverb entitled *l'Amateur;* and, lastly, from the *Critic,* of which it is so close and flagrant an imitation that *la chose saute aux yeux,* as the French say. Some of the expressions and characters, are merely "disfigured, as beggars do stolen children, to make them pass "for their own."—Diaper from the Minories is another Sir Fretful; Wormwood is Sneer, and poor Susan an ignorant kind of Mrs. Dangle. Frank, Diaper's *footman* is certainly not in the *Critic,*—yet, like Dangle, he is represented to be a judge of dramatic literature—he is, moreover, a writer of criticisms, and a *Reviewer.* Diaper, is performed by Munden, who substituted mummery and oaths for that superior kind of acting, we have so frequently witnessed in the Sir Fretful Plagiary of the inimitable Parsons. Frank, the footman, was ably supported by Jones—this character seems to have been designed by the author as a vehicle to ridicule the writers of criticisms on the drama in the newspapers; and when we reflect on the trash that issues from

the press, under this title, we cannot be surprised that it should have excited the author's bile, or been offensive to other persons of common sense.

The intention, the language, and the wit of the *School for Authors*, are highly creditable to its lamented author, on whose account we had occasion to regret (in noticing his elegant production of *The Curfew*, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1230) his being snatched from the enjoyment of witnessing the success of the efforts of his muse.—However, we are happy to do justice to his memory, in affirming that he never meant the character of Diaper to be degraded by such vollies of oaths as his representative emits; they could be expected only from the very refuse of society, lost to all the blandishments of decency and civilization. The managers should not suffer the genius of any author to be so calumniated and defamed, nor their patent theatres turned into *Schools for Swearing!*

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A LITTLE TRUTH FROM THE FRENCH.

The following article, literally translated from the Paris Paper, entitled the *Journal de l'Empire*, of the 8th November, we submit to our readers, as an excellent dissertation on the subject of which it treats, leaving them to make their own comments on so singular a production—but requesting their reference for comparison to the note below, extracted from the Panorama of August 1807, Vol. IV, page 924.

It is some years since we heard a songstress of most transcendant and extraordinary powers. Certainly we cannot have forgotten Madame Catalani—that virtuosa, who has at this period no rival on the immense theatres of Europe, and who to sweetness and grace, unites whatever the organs of harmony can possess, of rapidity of execution, brilliancy, and energy. After having been the delight of Paris, in various concerts, which constantly attracted crowds, though never were sweet sounds sold at a higher price, Madame Catalani was called to London, the country, where *they judge ill*, but *pay well*; *where they are prodigal of gold, to extraordinary talents, more from ostentation than from sentiment*. This singer found on her arrival many of the Cognoscenti, whom *chance* seemed to have assembled in this country for the *express purpose* of rendering her triumph the greater. She has conquered the Billingtons, the Storaces; and never, for an instant, was her victory doubtful. She was called to England on *speculation*, and they *measured* the superiority of the singer by the number of auditors she attracted. The evening of her *debut*, the house was filled long before the commencement of the piece; *a thing astonishing in England*, where in general they go late to the Theatre. Her famous air, "Son Regina,—Je suis Reine," excited the most lively enthusiasm, and she was proclaimed the "Queen of Harmony." Every evening of her appearance, her *court* was constantly the most numerous, and the most brilliant that ever had been seen *in a country where interest* has continually *attracted talents*. By an unusual privilege, *granted only to retain her*, they permitted her to sing at several concerts, to go to different cities, such as Bath, Oxford, Cambridge. Her Benefits were astonishing, and everywhere she reaped *a prolific harvest of guineas. She departed laden with the spoils of England.* She proved herself indeed the Queen of Song, by her "Regina;" and never were contributions more willingly paid, with greater eagerness, with more ardour. *The country where they make fortunes is the best for artists; but when their fortunes are made, they chuse to spend them in the country where they have lived with most comfort.* Honoured during her stay in France with the most flattering marks of the munificence of the *great* Napoleon, *it was towards the happy climate subjected to his empire, that Madame Catalani turned her eyes.*—It is in the country of glory, and the arts, among the most polished people in the universe, in the midst of society the most refined, that *she proposes to enjoy the fruits of her talents.*—She never can forget that France established her reputation, and that it was the first foundation of *the fortune she has acquired in England.*—*The approbation of Frenchmen, however, is more honourable to the artist than the gold of England.*—*Journal de L'Empire, Nov.* 8.

Note alluded to above.

"Our correspondent may rely on our unalterable attachment to our native Morals and Manners; we have long been aware of the evil he alludes to; it was this that prompted us to propose the utter banishment of the Italian Opera from our manly shores [the Spaniards have no Italian Opera, thank Heaven!] and the erecting of one supported by English heart of oak. The noblemen who would undertake such an establishment on the ruins of *French intrigue* and *Italian craft*, would deserve well of their country; for we have no hesitation in affirming, that if Bonaparte did not find it to suit his purpose, he would not permit us to have *his* Italian Singers or *his* French Dancers. Therefore, the sooner *his* subjects, or *his* instruments, call them what we please, are out of *our* country the better; *for we know that* WHEN THEY HAVE "FEATHERED THEIR NESTS" THEY WILL LEAVE US, AND LAUGH AT US—will sit themselves down in some *joli chateau*, (bought, at the twentieth part of its value, from the plunder of some noble emigrant starving for his loyalty,) and recount wich mickle glee the glaring imbecilities of.... and....and....and.... &c."

SKETCHES OF VIENNA.

[Continued from p. 319, Vol. V.]

Few travellers seem to consider, that the vicinity of the Austrian capital has any particular beauties worthy of their attention. Winter is the general season for their visit there, and being immersed in the pleasures of masquerades, balls, theatres, &c. they quit Vienna in the spring without having extended their observations to the distance of three miles beyond the barriers.

The royal seats of Schoenbrunn and Laxenburg, the numerous villas of the nobility, the banks of the majestic Danube, the richness of the scenery, and the amiable simplicity of the peasantry, have great charms for the painter, the moralist, and the man of general research.

We shall commence this article with some account of that great national work,

The Navigable Canal.

The munificence of Francis II. is peculiarly distinguished by the establishment of an inland water-communication, which was projected in the commencement of the last century. In 1719, Charles VI. declared Trieste and Fiume to be free ports, and made a harbour at Porto-Re in Dalmatia. In 1726 the famous road from Carlstadt to Fiume was begun. The empress in 1752 built a mole at Trieste, which, in spite of all opposition, proved so truly advantageous to that port, that its population has doubled itself since her reign. The canal passes near the emperor's palace at Laxenburg, and its banks are ornamented with poplars. It crosses the high road to Baden, famous for its mineral waters, and proceeds on to Neustadt. The dreary waste of Steinfeld was first colonized by the empress Theresa in 1763; she caused a village to be built and peopled it with Tyrolians. What a delight would it be to that amiable sovereign if she could see her labours rewarded as they are at present by fruitful fields, fine gardens, and a flourishing colony! The church bears a long inscription in Latin, commemorative of her patriotic spirit.

The first grand object of the projectors of this canal [three gentlemen of Neustadt] was, to facilitate the conveyance of coal from the neighbouring mines; and by a communication with the Adriatic, not only to increase the internal commerce of the Hereditary States, but also to give to the trade of the southern provinces a decided advantage, by means of intercourse with the Danube. One of the gentlemen undertook a journey to England, to perfect himself in the knowledge of our collieries, iron-works, &c. The emperor offered himself as a partner, with his private fortune, in the speculation; and as sovereign gave it every support. Its length is about thirty-five miles. Its principal supply is a small river near Neustadt. The plane of its course inclines above three hundred feet, and is divided into fifty-two locks: the breadth of it within the lines of Vienna is above twenty-eight feet. Only vessels of the company are allowed to navigate it; they are 72 feet long by 6½ broad, and a cargo of 600 cwt is easily towed by one horse.

Oedenburg in Hungary is the point, whence one branch is to extend to Raab; and the other through the Eisenburg comitat, and inner Austria, to Oberlaybach in Carinthia. That no impediment might interrupt this great national concern, the emperor in 1799 ordered that all delinquents for minor offences, who had conducted themselves orderly and peaceably in prison, should be employed on the canal. They were brought from all parts of the empire; the company agreed to victual them, but the city magistrate was to procure them lodging.

It is to be regretted, for the sake of antiquity, that no person has undertaken to collect and register the numerous remains of ancient times which have been discovered, viz. Roman bricks and medals, fragments of statues and columns, urns, vaults with iron bars and doors, &c.

. . . . . .

We shall now beg leave to conduct the reader to the

Coal Mines at Schanerlenten.

The mansion of count Pergen, called Sebenstein, lies on our road. Some years ago it was fitted up in the true chivalieresque style. The count received his visitors with all the courtliness of a cavalier, and conducted them to the armoury, which was well furnished with Teutonic insignia, arms, &c. then he led them into the great hall; where the company welcomed them by a shake of the hand, and they drank "prosperity to the brotherhood," out of a Cologne tankard, that had seen more than forty lustres. The table was covered with a cold collation and fruits, and a tame mebuck frisked about the hall claiming its pittance from the guests.

The coal mines were first discovered by a smith in the village; by pursuing a rivulet that brought coal down from the mountains, he found a very rich vein. He concealed his treasure as well as he could, and continued to supply his forge from time to time. After two years he was surprised one day by the owner of the forest, and accused of injuring his property. The affair was carried into a court of justice; the mountain was examined, and since that period the capital and its neighbourhood have been supplied with this fuel. As the miners are placed on a kind of

military establishment; and under the greatest subordination, it was asked, who was their enemy?—"He is over and under us, day and night," exclaimed a lad; "and will grant us neither a truce nor peace. The soldier in the field sees his enemy, but ours attacks us unseen with the impetuosity of an open foe, and the treachery of an assassin." Their moral is inscribed in large characters on a door, "Do what is right, and fear no man."

There are two principal shafts; the horizontal one extends about one hundred and fifty yards, and the vertical one above one hundred and twenty. In the latter the coals are raised in tubs by a horse windlass, and the different species are properly sorted. As the miners are particularly afflicted with ague, Dr. Hoffinger, who resides here, has been very successful in curing the disorder by an electuary compounded of steel filings, bark, cascarilla, rhubarb, and rose honey.

The iron works at Pitten merit the attention of the traveller.

Laxenburg Palace.

This royal residence is far inferior to Schoenbrunn, but very attractive on account of its pure air, the fine plain in which it stands, and the extensive forests for hunting. The royal family generally pass part of the summer here, and it is famous for the signing of a treaty of peace in 1725 between Austria and Spain. It is composed of different buildings erected at various periods and for divers purposes. The old castle was erected by Albert III. in 1377, after his campaign against the Prussians; and there he ended his days. The Turks set fire to it on their retreat from Vienna in 1683, but every succeeding monarch has added some embellishment. On one side of the park stands a noble tennis-court, with glades cut through the forest; and further on is an aviary for pheasants which faces a large canal. A path to the left leads to the temple of Concord, built by Francis II. The hermitage contains two large figures of hermits, one is in the attitude of praying; and on a tablet is this inscription,—"Man, king of the earth, masterpiece of creation, quickened by the breath of God, consider thy high calling!" A flower garden surrounds the hermitage. To the left is a cell; on treading the threshold a concealed piece of mechanism causes the hermits to start up erect, and on sitting down on the seats they begin to pipe *à la Merlin*, and the couch sinks in as if it was broken; the clock also begins to chime. In the middle room is placed a stool fronting an image of St Francis; one has scarcely knelt on it before the figure opens like a pair of shutters, and a beautiful female form, under the figure of Constancy crowned with flowers, presents itself. The whole is executed in a most masterly manner.

The Fisherman's House is curiously painted with all the implements of his art; and with caricatures of the low vices of drunkenness, laziness, litigiousness, &c.——The "House of Pleasure," so termed, is full of allegorical paintings representing the Austrian character, as some think; but according to others, a satire on human life. Near the theatre is an equestrian statue of Joseph II. in bronze, with the genii of Agriculture, Commerce, and Legislature, personified on the pedestal. There are various other objects which we must omit.

SCOTT'S MARMION.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Will you excuse the liberty of an obscure individual, who addresses you on the subject of reviewing? I am afraid that your Panoramic eye is sometimes dimmed by the smoke of the midnight lamp, and the great exhaustion of animal vigour; and no wonder, when we consider the intenseness of your labours!

At the time of your review of Mr. Scott's Marmion, you were not aware, perhaps, that the horrors of "Flodden Field" had been sung before. In 1774 the Rev. Mr. Lambe published a curious MS. in verse on the subject, written about the time of Queen Elizabeth. It consists of four parts, which contain nine *fits* or divisions; and the whole comprises five hundred and seventy-seven quartains. I will add a specimen, describing the death of King James:

The carcase of the king himself
Naked was left, as it was found,
The earl could not know it right,
Searching the same upon the ground.

Till the lord Dacres, at the last,
By certain signs did know the king;
His corpse into a cart being placed,
They to Newcastle did it bring.

King James's body was embalmed,
Sweet, like a king, and then was sent
To Shene in Surrey, where intombed;
Some say there is now a monument.

The notes are very interesting, and explain many obscure passages in Shakespeare. The appendices contain "The Buchanshire Tragedy, or Sir James the Ross," an historical ballad; "An old Scotch Song on the Battle of Flodden;" "The Bataile of Branxton;" "Skelton,* Laureate, against the Scottes;" and "The lamentable Complaint of King James of Scotlande, who was slayne at Scottish fielde." Yours, &c. C. W.

* Quod Skelton, Laureate, oratour to the Kynges most royal estate.

DESCRIPTION OF LORD PENRYN'S SLATE QUARRY, NEAR BANGOR, NORTH WALES.

This quarry was the property of the late Lord Penryn. It is on the side of a lofty mountain, and within half a mile of the great post road from Capel Cerig to Bangor, in the county of Carnarvon.

This quarry may be reckoned one of the curiosities of Carnarvonshire; and any traveller taking the tour of North Wales should not omit seeing it. The solid masses of slate dug from the summit to the base are from 80 to 100 feet; and when the sun reflects its beams on its sides, it gives the finest prismatic colours imaginable. The dividing the strata of slate from the main body appears to a stranger beholding the workmen a service of danger, particularly when they are employed in splitting the rock from the summit. This is effected by a small beam fastened to the top, with two ropes at each end, on which four, five, or ix men frequently stand, a nd with their iron crows and sledge-hammers flake off the slate from the sides, in pieces from two to eight feet in thickness, and six to seven in length. In other places, the slate rock is divided by blasts from gunpowder. From the miners, the different pieces go to the persons who shape them. This is done on the spot; and when finished they are put into small waggons that hold near half a ton each, and from this are conveyed along an iron railway, which runs on a gentle declivity for two miles and a half to Port Penryn, and from thence shipped to Iraend, Scotland, and many parts of England.

The slate produced from this quarry is of a remarkably fine quality, a close texture, very light, and a bright sea-green colour in general, but some parts of the strata are a purple blue. They form them of different sizes, for the different purposes they may be used for; such as grave-stones, chimney-pieces, and covering for houses. The first are prepared with a high polish, about six inches thick, and fit for the sculptor's hand, without any further trouble than his engraving: these are generally sold by the ton weight. Others, that are only half finished, to be used for stairs, horse-blocks, &c. are left in that state to be formed according to the purposes wanted, are also sold by the ton: the first are sold at about 55s. and called imperial; the latter at 30s. per ton. For the roofs of houses, three sorts are made, and go under the following descriptions: duchesses, countesses, and ladies: the first measure 24 inches by 12, and sell for £6 per thousand; the next, 20 inches by 10, and sell for £4 per thousand; and ladies, 16 inches by 8, sell for £2 per thousand. At the port of Penryn school-slates are made and framed in a complete manner for use: they are also exported in great quantities.

Having described the quarry, it would be doing injustice to the distinguished taste of Lady Penryn to pass over in silence her beautiful cottage, which, by her polite attention, is allowed to be seen by every person travelling this part of Wales. It is simply elegant; a fine lawn before the house extends to the rapid river Ogwin; and immediately opposite, the slate quarry, screened by a stupendous mountain at the back, gives this place a most romantic appearance. The walks in the domain are laid out with uncommon taste; and on the summit of a high rock, which bends its craggy brow over the Ogwin, the view is prodigiously grand. Near the foot of the hill is a great fall of water, over large rocks, roots of trees, &c. and would make one of the richest studies possible for any artist to take his subject from. Lady Penryn has fixed on this rock several seats, formed of wood painted like mushrooms, that have a most novel and whimsical appearance. About a mile from the cottage is the farm, This also lays claim to the visitor's attention, as being the completest thing of the kind in Wales. The poultry-yard, pig-styes, dairies, and all the offices, are composed entirely of highly polished slate; and water is laid into every division in such abundance, as makes the poultry and pigs superior to those that in general are to be met with. Her ladyship has fitted up two rooms in this farm, where the family frequently dines. The cottage is called Ogwin Bank; and the stables, stairs of the cottage, &c. are all made of slate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The Objects of the Royal Institution are the advancement and diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the application of Experimental Science to the purposes of life.

For attaining these ends it has been provided with a spacious Theatre for the delivery of Public Lectures; with a Chemical Laboratory for the pursuit of new useful Investigations; with a collection of Specimens in Mineralogy and Geology for the use of Students in these Sciences; with an Apparatus Room containing the Instruments necessary for Mechanical and Physical Investigations, and Models of useful Inventions; with a Library of Reference, and Reading Rooms containing the Monthly Publications and daily Newspapers.

In the Theatre, Annual Courses of Lectures are delivered on the most useful branches of Experimental Science, by the Professors to the Institution; and Lecturers are engaged from time to time, in different branches of general Science, Literature, and the Fine

Arts. The names of the Lecturers and the subjects are notified in the weekly cards sent round to the Members.

The following Arrangements are made for the present Year :

The Lectures on Experimental Chemistry, Electro-Chemical Science, and Geology, are delivered by H. Davy, Esq. Sec. R. S.

Those on Mechanical Philosophy, by William Allen, Esq. F. R. S.

Those on Astronomy, by John Pond, Esq. F. R. S.

Those on Botany, by James Edward Smith, M. D. Pres. Lin. Soc. and F. R. S.

Those on History and Poetry, by the Rev. W. Crowe, Public Orator in the University of Oxford.

Those on Music, by Mr. Samuel Wesley.

Those on Perspective, by Mr. John George Wood.

In the Laboratory, which is under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, and which is open to any scientific persons who may propose important chemical investigations, series of experiments are continually carried on ; Minerals and substances likely to be useful in Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, are analysed, and researches tending to the progress of useful discovery prosecuted ; of the results of these many have been already published, particularly Researches upon Tanning, the Principles of Electrical Decomposition, and the Nature of the Alkalies and the Earths. In this Laboratory there is now constructing, in consequence of the liberal Contributions of a few Individuals, a Voltaic Apparatus of great power, which will soon be brought into use, and which will ascertain how far the analytical operations of this new and extraordinary instrument can be extended and applied to useful purposes.

The Collection of Minerals is arranged according to the latest Geological and Mineralogical Discoveries, and is open every Monday and Wednesday, from 12 to 3 o'Clock, to those Proprietors and Subscribers who may be desirous of studying Mineralogy and Geology. The specimens have names affixed to them, and the order is such, that all the different classes may be examined with the greatest quickness and facility.

The Model Room (though the Apparatus is as yet in an imperfect state) contains many useful Instruments, and their number is constantly increasing.

The Library of Reference is open every day except Sunday, and Monday, from 10 o'Clock, till 4. It contains upwards of 12,000 volumes of the best Authors and Editions in every branch of Science and Literature, with alphabetical and systematical Catalogues thereof, and attendance is always given, by which any of the books are immediately procured.

The Reading Rooms are open every day except Sunday, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 11 o'clock at night. They contain the most respectable new publications, with all the scientific and literary Journals both Foreign and English ; the English, Scotch, and Irish Newspapers, and such Foreign ones as can be obtained.

There are five Classes of Members who compose this Institution : the first Class consists of Proprietors whose number is limited, and is now full.

The second Class consists of Life Subscribers, who are entitled to all the advantages of the Lectures, Public Experiments, Library and Reading Rooms for Life, by paying Thirty Guineas ; or by paying Three Guineas annually.

The third Class consists of Annual Subscribers, who are entitled to the same privileges as the Subscribers for Life, but from year to year only, on paying for such year Four Guineas, and who are at liberty to withdraw their names on giving notice thereof on or before the 31st of December, in the current year.

The fourth Class consists of Subscribers to the Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and the Collection of Mineralogy and Geology : the Subscription for this Department of the Institution is Two Guineas annually, and the same Regulations prevail as in the third Class, with respect to the periods of Subscription.

Ladies may belong to any of these Classes of Subscribers.

Ladies subscribing Two Guineas each, are admitted to all the Public Lectures, and to the Collection of Mineralogy and Geology ; and any Lady subscribing Four Guineas may introduce any one of her unmarried Daughters ; and for every additional Guinea any one more of her unmarried Daughters.

Gentlemen must be proposed as Candidates in any of the Classes by Members of the Royal Institution ; and Ladies desirous of becoming Subscribers must be recommended by Ladies, who are Proprietors or Subscribers, the list of whose names may be seen at the Royal Institution.

There are two Terms for Lectures, one from Dec. 10 to March 1 ; the other from March 10 to July 1. The privileges of Annual Subscribers close on the 10th of March of the year ensuing that in which they have subscribed ; but Annual Subscribers whose names are proposed between Dec. 10 and March 10, are considered as entitled to their privileges till March 10, the following year.

BRIEF NARRATIVE OF MY CAPTIVITY AMONG THE LADRONES; WITH OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THOSE PIRATES.

On the 13th of August 1806, I sailed from Bombay as first mate of the Tay country ship, bound for China, Wm. Greg, master. After a tedious passage through the Mindora Sea, we arrived at St. John's on the south coast of China, Nov. 29; next day a fishing boat came off to ask if we wanted an outside pilot. Capt. Greg offered the fishermen 70 dollars if they would attend with their boats and conduct us to Macao Roads; they insisted on receiving 100 dollars, which capt. G. would not give. Two of them came on board, and seeing we had only two guns, observed, that did the Ladrones know our weak state, they would attack, and no doubt carry us. We informed them that though we had only two carriage guns we had plenty of small arms. Soon after they went away, and stood towards St. John's.

We kept turning to windward with light N.E. winds anchoring occasionally. Dec. 6, being at anchor about four miles west of the little Ladrone, a large Junk stood down from the northward, right towards us. Capt. G. looking at her through a glass, observed, that she was a war Junk; but whether a Mandarin, or Ladrone, he could not say; though I am since well aware she must have been the latter. At the same time he gave orders for a gun to be loaded, and the small arms to be got on deck, which we fired, to see if they were in order; on this the Junk hauled her wind, and stood to the N.W. between the islands.

At six P.M. of the same day came to an anchor, about one mile and a half below Kow-how Point. As we were at some distance from Macao, and the second mate was rather unwell, capt. G. desired that I would, at daylight in the morning, get the cutter out, and make the best of my way to Macao, in order to get a pilot off as soon as possible, and a *compadore* with provisions, of which we were very short.

On the the 7th at sunrise I left the ship, in the cutter, with six Lascars, having with us two muskets. About half past seven A.M. having pulled a little to windward of Kow-how Point, came to an anchor, to step the boat's masts. The tide at strong ebb. Observed several vessels of different sizes coming from the northward, which I then imagined to be fishermen; though I found afterwards they were Ladrones. One Junk in particular, seemed to be coming from Macao, she being then some way inside of Cabaretta Point.

Having stepped the masts and weighed, pulled and sailed towards Macao, with a light breeze. Being about two-thirds of the way between Kow-how and Cabaretta Points, the Junk before-mentioned stood towards us, as near to the wind as she could. Observed a boat put off from alongside her, which pulled towards us, and which I imagined to be a compadore boat. On her coming closer, observed she was full of people; and as I was loading a musket, they fired a gun at us from their bow. As we were pulling towards each other, we closed almost immediately, when they boarded us. They stabbed one of my men in the back; and one of them made a blow at me with his sword; I jumped overboard to avoid the blow. They shortly afterwards took me up, and the tide having by this time set the boat alongside the Junk, they ordered us to go on board of her. She mounted eight carriage guns, six pounders.

I was immediately plundered of all I had about me, and from the information of one of them that understood a little English, I gathered that we were prisoners to the Ladrones. They questioned us very closely as to the force of the ship. I informed them, that she mounted twenty guns, larger than theirs; and had one hundred and fifty men. I cautioned the Lascars, if questioned separately to say the same: for I was much afraid, lest they should attack the ship, which the single junk would infallibly have overpowered; the Tay having no other arms than the two guns, and six muskets, two of which were in the boat with me; and as to ammunition for the guns, she had but 11 cartridges, with a quantity of musket cartridges.

They immediately bore up, and stood down the Typa; two other Ladrone Junks having now joined them, in about three hours after, came to an anchor at Lunpakow; where were several others. On the 8th it blew a heavy gale and was remarkably cold; I desired the man who spoke a little English, to inform the captain of the Junk, that I suffered much from the cold; and would thank him to order the person who had taken my great coat, to return it; which he did, but it was stript of all its buttons.

On the 9th I was sent on board the Junk in which the chief of the flag resided; but the Lascars were kept on board the Junk which captured us. The chief's Junk mounted ten guns, of which two were long eighteen pounders, the rest six and nine pounders. On the 10th, by the interpretation of a Malay, one of those taken with me in the boat, who understood a little Chinese, I learned that the Ladrones demanded three thousand dollars for our ransom. On this I wrote two letters for Canton; one to Messrs Baring and Co. who were agents to the ship; the other to capt. Greg informing them of my unfortunate situation, and of the sum demanded for our enlargement: these, I have every reason to

believe, the fishermen to whom they were entrusted destroyed.

On the 11th a Chinese came on board, who understood English; he informed me that the Ladrones demanded ten thousand dollars for our ransom, which if not given they would murder us. He offered, if I would write to capt. G. to pay him ten dollars, to carry letters to Whampoa. I accordingly wrote again to Mr. Baring, requesting his assistance.

December 14, an Armenian was brought on board, who spoke Moors; he had been captured by them about 17 months before, in a Portuguese brig, from Manilla to Macao, in which he was passanger. He partly relieved me from my apprehension of being murdered; he remained on board till the 24th, when he was sent to look at some wounded men in another Junk, as he had before assisted in one or two cures.

On the 15th we weighed and made sail, in company with about 70 sail of Ladrone vessels; and stood to the N. E. between the islands. On the 18th we anchored at a place called by the Ladrones Wong-chong-chow, where they attacked two places defended by forts; neither of which they carried. I did not see the attack; as the Junk of the chief seldom or never fights, but when attacked.

January 11, 1807, three Ladrone Junks came from off Macao, sent by the man who had captured us, to bring me to him, saying that the Mandarins would pay the ransom, they having now raised it to thirty thousand dollars, which at first I could scarcely credit. On the 13th I arrived on board the other Junk, where I was more certainly informed that thirty thousand dollars were insisted on; they also alleged, that it was not the English who were to pay this sum, but the Mandarins, by order of the viceroy of Canton. And they informed me, that four men belonging to the Mandarins of Macao, had been with them to say, that the Mandarins would pay our ransom; inquired how much they wanted, and where I was. They were told, that the above-mentioned sum was requisite; and that I was on board a Junk to the eastward. These men desired I might be sent for; and promised to pay the sum required. The truth of these circumstances were confirmed to me by the Armenian.

The Ladrone captain then ordered that I should write to the Mandarins, and tell them, that if the ransom did not come in three days, he would murder us *all*.

Not knowing how to address them, I wrote to Mr. Drummond, informing him of the above particulars, requesting, should what I had heard be true, he would be good enough to use his influence with the Mandarins to hasten our relief: should it be false, I had no hopes, unless the hon. Company took pity on my unfortunate situation; at the same time, stating, that I was continually threatened with death. Mr. Drummond could not have received this letter, having left China before it was written, and I know not whether it fell into the hands of any other gentleman.

Among the captures made daily, there was taken on the 18th a small Mandarin boat, with four men in it, one of whom was brought aboard the junk I was in. Their cruelty to him, as also to another which I shall mention hereafter, has made an indelible impression on my mind. He was nailed to the deck through his feet, with large nails; then beat with four rattans twisted together, till he vomited blood; and after remaining some time in this state, he was taken on shore and cut to pieces. The others I believe were treated in a similar manner.

On the 19th, I received a letter from capt. Greg, dated 28th December, informing me, that 500 dollars were offered for our ransom; and that if the Ladrones refused to deliver us up, vengeance would be taken on them. Capt. G's. letter was accompanied by one addressed to J. W. Roberts, Esq. desiring him to pay the above sum, on our being brought to Macao. I informed the Ladrones of what was offered by my commander, who had sailed by this time; and that I had no money of my own, but they still continued to think that the Mandarins would release me. For my own part, I much doubted it, and wrote by the bearer of the foregoing, to Mr. Roberts, desiring he would be good enough to answer my letter, and inform me of the truth of what I had heard concerning the Mandarins requesting, should it not be true, that he would inform Mr. Drummond that the threat used against them, had produced no other effect than their threats to murder us, should such vengeance be attempted: as this was the case, I begged that no force might be used, but that I might be left to my wretched fate; until I could eitheir make my escape, or receive assistance from England. I also requested, that a few cloths might be sent me, as I suffered much from the cold. Shortly after there came another man from the Mandarins, offering, as I was told, the sum of 5,000 dollars for our ransom; which they refused, insisting now on 25,000, besides other things.

The next day there was taken a Canton chop boat, in which were 22 passengers, going to Macao, several of whom spoke English. With one of them, named Afoo, an intelligent man, I soon formed a friendship, which afforded me no small consolation during the rest of my captivity. Sometimes we would bewail together our hard fate, which had thrown us into the hands of cruel pirates; at others, we encouraged each other with the hopes of obtaining our release. The Ladrones now passed over to Wong-chong-chow, to keep their new year.

The Armenian now begged to be sent to the Junk he was before on board of, which they complied with, as he had cured those who were either slightly wounded, or had sores: for which services he not only received no recompence, but was worse treated than before. On the 7th or 8th of Feb. I wrote, at the desire of Afoo, a letter to Mr. Beale, requesting he would be good enough to lend him 200 dollars to complete the sum demanded for his ransom. At the same time, informed him of my own distressed situation; beseeching him to make it known to my countrymen, and receive whatever they might think proper to contribute for my relief; in doing which he would lay me under infinite obligations.

After passing a few days of the new year at Wong-chong-chow, we left it, to go near to Macao. Nothing particular happened for some time; except that the Ladrones often wished me to write to the British gentlemen at Macao, and Canton, requesting their assistance. I always informed them, that I was unacquainted with any of them; never having been at China before. They threatened if I did not get released shortly that they would put me to a cruel death, unless I assisted them in working their guns; of this I constantly told them I knew nothing, as I belonged to a merchant man, and not a ship of war. They persisted, however, in asserting that this could not be the case.

Here I must not forget to mention the kind treatment Afoo and myself experienced from the purser of the Junk in which we were:—This man had been taken by the Ladrones about three years before; and not having money to ransom himself, accepted of the situation he then held; in hopes one day or other to obtain his enlargement. He often invited us to come and sit in his cabin; and one evening, when we were there altogether, talking about our unfortunate situation, we swore to each other, that the one who might first get released, should use every exertion in his power to procure the release of the other. Afoo was the fortunate man; having by the generous assistance of Mr. Beale, completed the sum wanted for his freedom, which he obtained on the 22d Feb. having been just a month in the hands of the Ladrones; he repeated his assurances of making every possible effort for my enlargement, and I embraced this opportunity of writing to the British gentlemen at Canton and Macao soliciting their assistance. About this time, the Ladrone captain who had taken me, left the vessel he was in, to take the command of another, and smaller; which arose from the following circumstances:

On board a small vessel two men had been laying a plan to run away, but being overheard, and information given to the captain, they were immediately flogged, and put in irons; he then brought them on board to the chief of the squadron (who was the captain just alluded to) desiring that they might be put to death. This the chief would not allow: on which the captain, and some of the people of the small Junk, got their arms, and insisted that their request should be complied with. The chief still refusing, a fray began; when the captain and his people were driven to their boats, one or two of them wounded. On account of this behaviour, the captain was obliged to leave the Ladrones; and the chief, on consulting their Gods respecting a successor to him, found himself called upon to give up his own vessel, and to take the command of a smaller one; which was done accordingly.

March 1st. Received a letter from Afoo, with some clothes, which were sent by Mr. Beale; but before I had time to acknowledge the receipt of them, the Ladrones got under weigh, and stood to the southward, passing at a short distance from 2 or 300 sail of Mandarins, and salt boats coming from the westward; and in two or three days we came to Satye. Here they hauled their vessels on shore, and cleaned their bottoms; I was on shore at this place, for about an hour, being the first time since my capture.

At this place, a man was put to death, with circumstances as I was told of peculiar horror. Being fixed upright, his belly was cut open, and his heart taken out, which they afterwards soaked in spirits, and eat.—The dead body I saw myself. I am well assured that this shocking treatment is frequently practiced, in the case of persons who having annoyed the Ladrones in a vigorous manner, unfortunately fall into their hands.

From this place, we sailed to Tyhoo: where I was ordered aboard the small Junk commanded by the chief of the squadron. Sailed thence, in company with five Junks, leaving several others lying there; three days afterwards they joined us, and I was informed by the Lascars, that they had met with some Mandarin vessels, had engaged them, and taken a small one which they burned, heaving every person overboard. We now kept beating to the N. E. between the islands, and the next day again parted company.

One evening, about sun set, saw two Chin Chew Junks to which they gave chase. The force of the Ladrones was 4 large and 3 small vessels. They attacked the first they came up with; and after some time, finding she was too heavy for them, they took the guns out of one of the small vessels, and

made a fire ship of her. They laid her alongside the Chin Chew Junk, to windward; and then set fire to the train, in doing which one of the Ladrone Junks was much burnt. She burnt very well; but, there being little wind, and the Junk's mainsail being on the opposite side, there was nothing that could take fire, except the hull; from which in about ten minutes they got her shoved off. The Ladrones seeing this gave the Junk a few more shot, and stood from her. Two days after, as we were lying between the islands in company with three other Ladrone vessels, we saw in the forenoon several Mandarin Junks making all sail towards us, with a force consisting of 22 large Junks.

In the evening fell in with 14 sail, small and large, of the Ladrones; and came to an anchor at the back of an island. The next morning got under weigh, and stood to the N. E; at about 8 A. M saw the Mandarins at anchor, in shore of us, who shortly after got under weigh, and though much superior in force to the Ladrones, they never attempted to get near them. The Ladrones turning to windward, 3 leagues off; and the Mandarins close in shore, the former appearing neither to seek an engagement nor to avoid one.

About 4 P. M. the Mandarins went between the islands. The Ladrones still continuing outside. Shortly after this, the purser aforementioned, having informed me that he believed 3 or 4000 dollars would be accepted for my ransom, I wrote to Mr. Beale to that purpose. I had received from him two or three encouraging letters, during my confinement.

The next day the purser left the Ladrones, having obtained his release, by a plan concerted between himself and Afoo. On the 22d of April, Afoo came to the Ladrone Junk in which I was, and informed me, he had been with the chief of the flag, from whom he had a pass for three months; and that he had been endeavouring to induce him to lessen the sum demanded for our ransom, which I believe was of considerable advantage.—After treating some time with the chief of the squadron, by whose boat I was taken, it was at length agreed that 2,500 dollars should be paid. Afoo then left us, to return to Macao; having first obtained a pass, to secure the above sum, when bringing it, from being taken by any other Ladrone.

April 28th in the morning, when lying at Lunpack-How, news was brought, that several Mandarin vessels were coming. The Ladrones immediately got under weigh; when one of the captains hailed the Junk I was aboard of, saying, "we are equal to them in force, and surely will not run." Immediately the Ladrones put about, and stood towards the Mandarins. The force of the former 8 large, and 10 small sail. The Mandarins shewed no disposition to wait for them; but made all possible sail to get away, which, fortunately for themselves, they effected; not owing to their superior sailing, but to the Ladrones giving up the chase when within musket shot of the rear, in consequence of their observing a Portuguese frigate at an anchor, distant only 2 miles. The Ladrones now made sail to the eastward; arrived at Wong-chong-chow, in 3 days. On the 9th May, a Chinese, who had been dispatched by Afoo, came to the Ladrones, telling them there was an English ship lying off Sam-Cock, which had the money aboard; and that if they would carry us there, and anchor in sight, the sum demanded for our ransom should be sent.

We were then put into another Junk, with two others to accompany her, and proceeded to Sam-Cock. I was at this time informed, that one of the Lascars had made his escape, a few days before. On our arrival there, saw nothing of the ship. The Chinese, who had come to the Ladrones, went to Macao, it being foul weather, thinking the ship might have gone there.

Next morning, the Ladrones stood towards Macao, to see if they could discern the ship. But, on observing 25 sail of Mandarin Junks, made sail towards Wong-chong-chow, at which place they arrived next morning, and we were welcomed on our return, with the promise of having our heads cut off.

On the 21st a letter was brought me from Capt Ross, informing me, he had the money on board, for our ransom; and wished to know where we were to be found, or at what place he should stay. Of this I informed the Ladrone chief, who said he would send us next morning, and allowed one of the Lascars to go with a letter to Capt. Ross, telling him, that one of the Ladrones would anchor in sight of him, and fire a gun; when, if he would send his boat, with the money, the Ladrones would let us go. At midnight, myself and the remaining Lascars were sent away, with 5 vessels in company, and the next forenoon arrived in sight of the Hon. Comp. cruizers Discovery and Antelope. One of the Ladrone row boats went to make the signal. Shortly after, a fishing boat brought a letter from Capt. Ross, saying he perceived the signal, and would dispatch immediately the jolly boat, with the money; of which I informed the Lascars, desiring they would go nearer the ship. They then put us into a smaller vessel, for that purpose. Observed the Discovery had dispatched her boat; but as she was pulling towards us, another Ladrone that was out on a cruize passed between

the vessel I was in and the Discovery's boat, at which she fired two guns, and dispatched a row boat after her. Upon this the Discovery's boat put about, and pulled towards the ship, fearing some treachery: but on their making a signal from the vessel I was in, the other left off chasing, and bore down to us.

The fisherman who brought me the letter, having overtaken the jolly boat, accompanied her to the Ladrones, with the ransom, which having taken out and counted, they let us go. One of their row boats was sent part of the way with us, to prevent our being molested by any other Ladrone vessel, and about 3 P.M. of the 22d May I arrived on board the Hon. Comp. cruizer Discovery: where I was sincerely congratulated on my happy deliverance.

During my captivity of five months and a half, I was fortunate enough to enjoy tolerable health; notwithstanding the inconveniences to which I was subject.

My fare was the same as that of the common Chinese; consisting for the most part of coarse red rice, with a little salt fish. In vessels so crowded as the Ladrone boats generally are, the accommodations, it may easily be conceived, are wretched; and this inconvenience I felt severely.

At night, the space allowed me to sleep in, was never larger than about eighteen inches wide, and four feet long; and, if at any time, I happened to extend my contracted limbs beyond their limits, I was sure to be reminded of my mistake by a blow, or a kick.

For the first few days after being taken, I was kindly used; but afterwards, my treatment was very indifferent. Several times have I been struck, and kicked by the lowest of the Ladrones, while useless expostulation was all I could oppose in my defence. Often was I threatened with a cruel death; till at last their threats almost failed to intimidate me; though I was well aware that I had nothing to hope, either from the justice or mercy of those unprincipled robbers.

I cannot describe my feelings during my captivity; and it is scarcely possible for any to conceive them, but those who have been in similar unfortunate circumstances. Even when I expected daily to be ransomed, I was under the most dreadful apprehensions that some treachery on the part of the Ladrones might render useless the efforts of those who had interested themselves in my liberation; and might perpetuate my confinement amongst those pirates.

But I shall leave these painful recollections; to acknowledge the obligations I lie under to those gentlemen, by whose exertions my release was happily effected; and for which I will ever feel most grateful.

(Signed) J. L. TURNER.

Canton, August 11, 1807.

We are under the necessity of deferring till next number, some very interesting particulars related by Mr. Turner, respecting the force, discipline, &c. of the LADRONES—the result of his observations during his confinement among them.

ON TOLERATION.

Although the following letter has appeared in a contemporary publication, yet as we have private information, from unquestionable authority, that it speaks the sentiments of a great proportion of the *Friends*, (known commonly under the appellation of *Quakers*) who take a lively interest in the subject of it, we are induced to insert it: especially, as the same information leads us to believe that efforts will be made to render the principles asserted in it, somewhat more than a dead letter. Those who recollect the influence and perseverance of the Friends* on the question of the Slave Trade, will be of our opinion that reference to this letter may be of use, if not of importance. Mr. Wyvill's answer has also been published: that gentleman's sentiments are well known; but they are not our object, at present.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. G. Harrison to the Reverend Christopher Wyvill.

Worthy and respected Friend,—I have read thy little tract, recommending "a more extended discussion in favour of liberty of conscience," with cordial satisfaction, and as I trust that a formal apology on the part of a well-wisher to such a discussion, though a stranger, will not be deemed necessary for obtruding myself upon thy notice, I will venture to set down a few thoughts, which have occurred to my mind upon the perusal of thy pamphlet.

The interest of mankind, both in a civil and religious point of view, seems to be deeply involved in the occurrences of the present eventful period. Every feeling mind must be affected by the contemplation of the horrors and miseries accompanying the extended warfare that has of late years prevailed in Europe; and yet the history of former ages affords a fair ground of hope that He,

* Vide Panorama, p. 42, of the present volume.—In Vol. II. p. 1207, may be seen the epistle of the meeting of Quakers, (held May 27,) 1807, to their brethren, on the Slave trade and Indian civilization.—An account of the school at Ackworth, Yorkshire, established by this respectable society, may be also seen in p. 1297 of Vol. I. of our work.

who can and does educe good from evil, will give to the present calamitous scene an effect ultimately beneficial to the human race.

But though feeble mortals cannot controul events, does it become the well-wisher of his species listlessly to regard the passing scene? Benevolence is an active principle, and human affairs are conducted under Providence by human talents and exertion, and these talents and exertion have been the most conspicuous in times of the greatest difficulty. It is the storm and not the calm that calls for them.

May, then, the cause of the pamphlet be taken up with a calm, but firm resolution, to persevere till the rock of civil and religious liberty be made the foundation of social order in this country; but let the object be frankly and explicitly stated and avowed, in order that all malevolent insinuations or misrepresentations may at once be put down.

To be uniformly and scrupulously temperate in discussion is wisely recommended in the pamphlet.

I observe, that with the exception of one respectable individual, your association consists of members of the Established Church, to whom the undertaking is highly creditable, and in such a cause it seems peculiarly expedient that they should fill the foremost ranks; but at the same time members of "every sect "and denomination" are invited as auxiliaries. This seems quite consistent with the grand principle of the object in view, in no sort invidious or exclusive. What opinion or disposition my fellow professors may entertain upon the subject I cannot undertake to say, but I think it must be a sad dereliction of first principles, or a lamentable ignorance of the tenets professed, or a fear arising from worldly considerations, that influences their judgment and actuates their conduct, if they withhold their countenance from the promotion of a purpose so congenial to the doctrines avowed in the writings of our best authors.

After all, when I consider the powerful effect of prejudice and habit upon the minds of men, I am scarcely able to exclude from my mind a doubt whether, before the object aimed at can be effectually accomplished, it will not, by education, be previously necessary to impress the minds of the youth of the rising or succeeding generation with those just and liberal sentiments of religion, the prevalency of which can alone ensure success.

We have seen of late a striking and calamitous instance of the want of due preparation in the minds of the people of France for the sober adoption and permanent enjoyment of civil and political freedom, and ardently do I wish that the "extended discussion," recommended in the case in question, may eventually have the effect of precluding all objection, danger, and mischief on that ground.

I have detained thee too long. Believe me very sincerely and truly, thy respectful Friend, GEO. HARRISON.

Walcot-place, Lambeth, 8th Sept. 1808.

One word more. If it is intended to proceed in this business upon the broad bottom of "unlimited," or "universal toleration," or, more correctly, "universal right," give me leave to suggest the irrelevancy of identifying this cause with the situation, however pitiable or alarming, of the people of Ireland. G. H.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, AT CALCUTTA.

[For former Proceedings, compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 159, and Vol. III. p. 715.]

The Right Hon. Lord Minto, Govenor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday, the 27th of February, for a Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'Clock, at the Government House; where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with others of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable Natives were also assembled.—After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Hon. the VISITOR, delivered the following Discourse:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

In addressing a body constituted as you are, I have to regret, that the course of my pursuits and occupations has not led to those attainments, which can enable me to form a personal judgment on the interesting objects which are peculiarly connected with the solemnities of the present day, much less to bring into this chair the authority of the distinguished and accomplished person who lately filled it. In the delicate and scrupulous office, however, of distributing the honours and rewards, which are annually assigned to talents, application and conduct, in this place, I have felt no diffidence, and I shall feel none in performing the remaining duties of the day, by observing on the progressive success of this institution, both in its immediate and peculiar functions for the instruction of youth, and in its more general tendency to promote the improvement and extension of oriental literature; I feel no distrust, I say, in the execution of duties so foreign to my personal habits and acquirements, because my own deficient judgment has been guided by that of learned and honourable men, whose enlightened testimonies, I know, cannot mislead me. Speaking, therefore, no longer in my individual character, but as I ought, and as I am about to do, in that of the high office which I have the honour to bear, I rest on the firm and secure ground, which ought to be the foundation of every act and every sentiment issuing from such offices; I mean, the collected wisdom, know-

ledge, and discernment of those, who are qualified, by their station and by personal endowments, to aid me with their counsel.

Supported therefore, by such authority, I am happy to commence my first discourse from this seat, by congratulating the college and the public, on the satisfactory and honourable proofs afforded in the present examination, of the growing advantages derived from this institution, and of the progress continually making towards the accomplishment of its important ends. These gratifying results are evinced both by the proficiency of the students in the different branches of learning which they have cultivated; and in the valuable additions which have been made to the general stock of eastern literature, by the learned labours, as well of able men attached to the college, as of other studious persons who drink at the same spring.

If a comparison were drawn between the present year and the three preceding, the result would be extremely advantageous to the latter period; and would justify on clear and satisfactory grounds the assertion which I am happy to think myself warranted in making, that the College of Fort William is advancing in a course of sensible improvement. But as the number of years we should have to review might render the argument somewhat complicated, and as a parallel between the present, and the last preceding year, will yield the same conclusion, I shall content myself with a few observations on that view of the subject.

The first indication of progress which I have the satisfaction to remark in the present year compared with the preceding is, that a greater number of students have been found sufficiently proficient in the Oriental languages to quit college and to enter on the duties of the service. Twenty names have been reported this year competent to the functions of public business. The number which the examination of the preceding year furnished to the service was fifteen.—I observe, also, with satisfaction, that the number of students who have presented themselves for examination in the Persian language, has considerably increased. At the former examination the number was fifteen; it is now twenty-seven.—In the preceding year, three students had attained a sufficient eminence in the knowledge of Persian to be ranked in the first class.—In the present year that number of eminent Persian scholars is doubled.—In the former year five were placed in the second class.—In the present, nine have attained the same degree of proficiency; and in the present year the same number are found in the two superior classes, as occupied three at the former examination.—It is also worthy of remark, as denoting, either improvement in the mode of instruction, or increased application in the students, but indicating, either way, in effect, a very satisfactory progress in the institution itself, that a competence in the collegiate studies, qualifying the student for the public service, was found to have been obtained this year in a period considerably shorter than appeared to have been the case at the former examination.—Of the fifteen gentlemen who were qualified to leave college in January 1807, three only had attended college less than two years.—Of the twenty who are this year qualified for the service; ten have attained that proficiency in a shorter period than two years. —Last year the longest period of study was two years and eleven months.—This year the longest period has been two years and five months.—The shortest period at the former examination was one year and three months.—The shortest of this year has been so little as four months, and there is another example of five.—These latter instances indeed of extraordinary and successful application to studies, the difficulties of which have been acknowledged by the most able and the most diligent, should rather be ascribed, no doubt, the extraordinary efforts and abilities of the individuals to whom I allude, and whom I shall not easily forget to name in their proper place, with the honour that is due to them, than adduced as a fair argument of superiority in the particular period that has happened to produce them. But, in truth, we are entitled on a general comparative average of time, at the two examinations, to claim a sensible progress in the success of this college during the last twelve months.

It is impossible, in this place, not to remark, that the progress of this year, which I have just established, bears a strong testimony to the wisdom of a very material alteration which has been made, since the examination of 1807, in the rules which formerly prevailed respecting the period of attendance on the College of Fort William prescribed to the students. The whole of the junior civil servants were formerly attached to the college during a fixed period of three years. The alteration to which I allude was made by section xii, regulation iii, 1807, which rescinded the former rule, and provides "that their continuance in college will henceforward be regulated by their proficiency;" and it is added, that "the patron and visitor will determine, from the reports of proficiency made to him after the public examinations, when the students may be permitted to quit the college as having completed the prescribed course of study."

After the system, which now subsists for the education of the Company's junior servants, was adopted; that is to say, when provision was made in England by instituting the college at Hertford, for the more general branches of instruction, and for an elementary and preparatory introduction to eastern learning, and when the studies to be pursued at the College of Fort William were limited to the languages of Asia, and to the laws and regulations of this presidency, it became unnecessary to detain the young men destined for the public service, in a state of inaction, during a period which, having been fixed in contemplation of a more extended course of study, would not have been too long for the completion of such a plan, but ceased to be requisite for the contracted and supplementary course reserved for this college. The competence of the student for the business of India, is now the reasonable measure of his confinement to college, and its protraction beyond that point becomes unprofitable to the public, and speaking generally, detrimental to the individual.

In these respects, therefore, the alteration was salutary; but it was conducive also to another most desirable end; for, by supplying a powerful inducement to diligence and exertion, it infuses

into the studies of the college that ardour and activity, which a distant and a fixed period of emancipation must have tended to damp and repress. The two causes appear, accordingly, to have produced their corresponding effects; and the efficiency of the new regulation, in animating the studious efforts of our young brethren, has been signally manifested on this first occasion, when the test of experience could be applied to it. I think it on that account my duty to declare, that the sense I entertain of its importance will ensure on my part an impartial and inflexible execution of this beneficial rule.

The period of attendance on college, and that of entering on the great theatre of life, will be regulated, therefore, by the proficiency of each individual in the studies prescribed to him. Those whose diligence may have abridged the term of restraint, will not only enjoy sooner the fruit of their labour, but even the sweets of liberty will be enhanced by honour, and they will carry into their new condition the reputation and distinction which their former merits had obtained.

I refrain from the more ungracious delineation of the opposite consequences which must accompany the slow entrance of those into the world, who may have permitted a succession of juniors to pass before them, and who will have to endure the uneasy gloom and humiliations which always attend both the consciousness and the display of inferiority. It is enough, in this place, to say, that an early or a late entrance into the service are the first consequences of meritorious or blameable conduct at college. There are undoubtedly other and more important points depending on the same criterion, but I shall speak of them in another part of my discourse.

I have had the satisfaction to confer degrees of honour, and other marks of approbation and distinction, on the gentlemen whom I am about to name. Mr. Tytler, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Sisson, Mr. Macnabb and Mr. Barwell. The degree of honour is itself an unequivocal testimony of distinguished merit, because the statutes of the college have wisely required such proof of excellence, in those who aspire to it, as diligence and talents united can alone furnish. I am unwilling, however, to pass, unnoticed the particular claim to distinction which each of these candidates for honour has successfully asserted.

Mr. Tytler stands in the highest class of Hindoostanee and Persian, and his name is at the head of those who have studied the vernacular language of Bengal. To eminence in two languages, and to the first place in another, his industry and capacity have enabled him to add an elementary acquaintance with a fourth; I mean the Mahratta, a language more immediately connected, indeed, with the service of other presidencies, but no unprofitable acquisition in some departments of the public service under the government of Bengal.—Mr. Colvin has attained eminence in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, and in the midst of those occupations, has obtained the first place, with the distinction of a medal, in the study of Arabic.—Mr. Lindsay occupies the first place in the first class of Persian. He is in the highest form of Hindoostanee, and is second only to Mr. Colvin in Arabic. To these successful and various studies, he has added the difficult but valuable accomplishment of high proficiency in writing both the Persian and the Nagree characters. I should do injustice to the talents and application of Mr. Lindsay, if I did not observe, that the merit of these numerous acquirements is enhanced by the short period in which he has triumphed over so many difficulties. Mr. Lindsay entered college in the month of November, 1806, and has entitled himself, therefore, to quit it with singular honour in the short space of a year and two months.—Mr. Alexander holds the second place, and stands, therefore, amongst the most eminent both in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, having attained that distinction by the assiduous application of little more than one year and six months.—Mr. Sisson and Mr. Macnabb have furnished other examples of the success, which attends a diligent and vigorous exercise of talents, by rising in a year and a half to the first classes of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages;—and Mr. Barwell has the distinction of possessing the first place in Hindoostanee; the third in the useful language of Bengal, and the first in the art of Nagree writing.

I should indulge myself in a wider field of commendation than is warranted by former practice, if I were to recite the names, and it would be no inconsiderable number of our younger members, who have already given earnest of future eminence, and in this honourable conflict of early talents and virtues, have already seized on stations beyond their standing. But if their claims on public approbation are not yet mature for this anniversary, do not let them imagine they are unobserved. I have a pleasure in declaring, as patron and visitor to this important establishment, that I keep even the youngest in my eye, and while we are gathering on this day the ripe fruit of one abundant summer, I am happy to contemplate the fair blossom which in its turn is to crown the promise of another.—Forbearing, however, as I do, from the premature notice of good conduct, however commendable in itself, in the first stages of academical life, I should feel far short of a duty at once sacred and grateful to me, if on this day of public testimony to merit, I should withhold from acknowledgement and applause two names, low indeed in the list of your college, but already conspicuous in the roll of its honours.—Mr. Chalmer, who entered the College of Fort William but last August, has in January been declared to possess a competent proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, with elementary knowledge of Arabic. A progres so rapid and so remarkable, has required, and therefore evinces, a rare union of distinguished qualities. Labour would alone have conducted him to the same goal, but at a slower pace. Genius, unattended by industry, unstimulated by a liberal love of learning, and undirected by a steady sense of duty, might have made less progress than even dullness itself; but abilities and application, vigorously addressed to the discharge of duty, have opened to him the career of life almost in its dawn, and presented to him the early prospect of honour and advantage generally reserved for riper years.—Mr. Sotheby has in four months' study merited the following testimonial, which I shall read in the very words with which the learned council of the college con-

clude their report of those gentlemen whom they have adjudged to be qualified to leave the college and enter on the public service: "Mr. Sotheby having attained high proficiency in the Hindoostanee, and considerable proficiency in the Persian and Mahratta languages, appears to be fully competent to enter on the public service; but as he does not belong to this establishment, and as the college council understand he does not at present wish to leave the college, his name is not included in the above report."—Every line of this passage appears to me pregnant with praise of the highest quality.—Mr. Sotheby, it is observed, "does not belong to this establishment."—The circumstance is a remarkable feature in Mr. Sotheby's case.

The admission of gentlemen belonging to the establishment of other presidences, to the College of Fort William, is not in strictness conformable to the regulations which it has pleased the honourable Court of Directors to appoint on that subject. But the literary thirst of Mr. Sotheby's eager and inquisitive mind, and the sound, well regulated, well directed, and ingenuous ambition of his ardent character, were not to be repressed, by a general regulation, merely of convenience, made for ordinary cases, but not inflexible, as it has proved, to the individual claims of bright exceptions. Mr. Sotheby, therefore, began by surmounting that obstacle, and was warmly welcomed into the very sanctuary which he violated. How well he has justified this deviation from law, and redeemed his own offence and ours, by the fruit which it has borne, the college council has just apprized us.

The report which I have read states, "that Mr Sotheby having attained high proficiency in the Hindoostanee, and considerable proficiency in the Persian and Mahratta languages, appears to be fully competent to enter on the public service."

As the attainments thus reported by the college council were made in the short space of four months, and exceed so far the usual achievements of industry and capacity as to wear almost an air of fable and prodigy; no higher testimony could be borne to those qualities, and to the signal and remarkable degree in which Mr. Sotheby possesses them, than the report which I have just read. Government would surely have concurred in the conclusion which follows: "that Mr. S. was fully competent to enter on the public service;" and in conformation of that sentiment, it will not be imagined that marks of confidence and favour would have been wanting to endowments so worthy of both.

The report concludes—"And as the college council understand he does not at present wish to leave the college, his name is not included in the above report."

Eminent as the place undoubtedly is in our esteem, to which the studious energy of Mr. Sotheby has entitled him, it is, I confess, in the point last alluded to, that he stands, in my judgment, most remarkably and most honourably distinguished. We are all acquainted with that impatience for manhood, which is in a manner characteristic of youth. There are two ways of asserting that claim, and gratifying that impatience; one, and I fear the most general, is to assume in haste the forms, costume, and habits of men; to emulate their expences, without the means; to copy their ridicules, and to anticipate their vices. The other and less frequent mode of aspiring to, and hastening manhood, is to accumulate knowledge, to mature the mind, and to put on the true properties and character of man. He who in his desire to be, and not to seem a man, consents to prolong the restraints, the disqualifications, the privations, the dependence of boyhood or youth, is already the man that others would strive in vain to appear. To Mr. Sotheby, the door of restraint was unbarred; the world stood open to his view; and with all the enticements of novelty of favour and of honours, invited him to the fellowship of men. He has had the manly judgement, and the manly fortitude to turn his back upon those allurements, and has chosen to merit, rather than to possess, the tempting objects which seemed to court his acceptance. He has, indeed, made that choice, which the moral fable of antiquity has taught us, was recommended by wisdom, and rewarded by fame and immortality.

I have dwelt, I confess, somewhat largely, on what appears to me, a rare example of early maturity in judgment, talents, and character; because I have thought it, in truth, entitled to a place in the *Fasti* of your college, and, *si quid mea carmina possunt*, the name of Mr. Sotheby shall not be omitted in its tablets.

If I have been silent hitherto, on the acknowledged merits of the professors and other officers of the college, it is because I felt, that the excellence of the scholar is the best praise of the master, and that the favourable sentiments I have been so happy as to express concerning the general and increasing proficiency of students, conveyed in the least questionable, and perhaps the most acceptable form, the panegyric of the preceptor. I have great satisfaction, however, in saying distinctly, that the skill, assiduity and learning of the professors and their coadjutors have never been more conspicuous than in the present year.

I feel myself, indeed, responsible for having in one instance, withdrawn from the college, one of its most distinguished and efficient members. But if I have despoiled one temple of its ornaments, it has been for the decoration and service of another. If the familiar and universal knowledge of Dr. Leydon in the numerous languages of the east, and yet much more, if his profound researches into the science of eastern philology be considered, we should ascribe such extensive erudition and acquirements to the severe labour of a long life; while, in reality, their sudden and rapid attainment has resembled rather the gift of tongues, or some peculiar privilege of his own, than the slow process and long vigils of human study. The regrets of learning, however, which follow the transfer of Dr. Leydon to other functions, will, I am persuaded, yield to the reflection, that the same acute, informed, upright, and delicate mind is enlisted in the service of the highest and dearest interests of society.

I pass, now, to the notice of those accessions to the literature of the east, which have been already made, and of those which are in progress, either in immediate connection with the college of Fort William, or associated to it, by a similarity of liberal tastes and pursuits in their authors.

A printing press has been established by the learned Hindoos, furnished with complete founts

of improved Nagree types of different sizes, for the printing of books in the Sanscrit language. This press has been encouraged by the college to undertake an edition of the best Sanscrit dictionaries, and a compilation of the Sanscrit rules of grammar. The first of these works is completed, and with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sanscrit philology. It may be hoped that the introduction of the art of printing among the Hindoos, which has been thus began by the institution of a Sanscrit press, will promote the general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and very ancient people; at the same time, that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.

The compilation of an alphabetical Sanscrit dictionary, from the principal vocabularies of the language, and other authorities, had been undertaken soon after the institution of the college, by learned natives, employed for that purpose. The work, which comprises the etymology as well as interpretation of each term, together with examples from classical writers, has been lately completed, and a copy has been deposited in the library of the college.

A dictionary, Sanscrit and English, consisting of the text of the celebrated Amera Cosha, with a translation and notes, the value of which will be understood, when I say that they are the work of Mr. Colebrooke, late president of the college council, has been long in the press. The work is now completed, and may be expected to be published in a few months.

A plan of a comparative vocabulary of Indian languages, in imitation of that which was executed under the order of the empress Catherine, for the provinces composing the Russian empire, was proposed in the preceding year, by Sir James Mackintosh, who adorns and improves the short leisure of a laborious station, with learning and the promotion of learning. His proposal was founded on a very just view of the value and importance of the information which such a comparison may be expected to afford. A more extensive plan for the compilation of grammars and dictionaries of Asiatic languages had been also suggested by Dr. Leyden, who had it in contemplation to undertake himself the task of conducting the compilation. This plan being, however, deferred, the council of the college adopted a different arrangement, with a view of furnishing the information sought by Sir James Mackintosh, and at the same time forming an useful collection of vocabularies of all provincial languages and dialects of India. For this purpose, a vocabulary in Persian and Hindoostanee, and another in Sanscrit and Bengallee, have been prepared, and will be printed and circulated, for the purpose of being filled up by competent persons with the corresponding terms in other languages in use in India. The printed vocabularies will be soon completed: and as it cannot be doubted, that assistance will be cheerfully rendered by every gentleman, whose local situation enables him to forward this useful undertaking, the successful issue of it may be confidently anticipated.

Meer Sher Ulee, the head Moonshee, in the Hindoostanee department of the college, having compiled and arranged in the Hindoostanee language, a work on the history and geography of India, has been encouraged by the college to print it for publication. The dissemination, by means of the press, of works composed by natives, eminent for their knowledge and practical skill in this dialect, must gradually polish, and fix a standard of excellence in a language, which, though long employed as an elegant medium of colloquial intercourse, and as the vehicle of poetical imagery, has hitherto been little used for prose composition.

The college council and the Asiatic society, who formerly resolved to support Mr. Carey and his assistants in a translation of the Rámayán, have since determined to extend a similar support to the publication, by the same persons, of the text books of one of the systems of Hindoo philosophy, entitled Sánc'hyá. This will constitute a further step towards the attainment of the interesting object of making known, by means of literal versions, those works in the ancient language of India, which are held in greatest estimation by the Hindoos themselves.

A dictionary of the Marhatta language, compiled by Mr. Carey, and printed by him in the Marhatta character, has been some time in the press. It is a work which has been long wanted, and the publication of this, with the grammar before prepared by Mr. Carey, furnishing the means of acquiring a very useful language, will be found of essential benefit, by the junior servants of the company, on the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay.

We are indebted to Mr. H. P. Forster, for two works of great labour, learning, and utility in Sanscrit philology.

The first, of which about 400 pages are already printed, contains—1. An essay on Sanscrit grammar, with tables of inflections.—2. A dissertation on Sanscrit roots.—3. A translation of the Mugdabodha, a celebrated treatise on Sanscrit grammar, in which the enigmatical expressions of the original are fully illustrated, and the rules exemplified. Mr. Forster's second work, which is nearly ready for the press, consists of a dictionary in the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages. The words are arranged alphabetically; with a translation into English. The etymologies are pointed out, and where necessary, confirmed and illustrated by examples.

Mr. Francis Gladwin has contributed to the stock of Indian philology, a dictionary of Persian, Hindoostanee and English, in three parts, composing three octavo volumes. The first part contains words in familiar use, including synonyma. The second Arabic and Persian words that occur chiefly in books; compound and metaphorical allusions. The third supplies indexes to the different languages.

In this enumeration, I must not omit a work of Mirza Kazim Ali Juan, entitled, An historical Account of the Bhamina Dynasty of the Dekhan, being nearly a translation into Hindoostanee of that portion of Ferishta's Persic history.

There are two languages which although included within the comprehensive scheme of oriental study, embraced by the College of Fort William at an earlier period of the institution, are not provided for in the modified plan of instruction to which the college is now restricted. Both lan-

guages, however, are spoken within the company's possessions, and one of them occupies many regions scattered over a great space, which is not only the seat of an active and extensive commerce, but the theatre often of other important and interesting transactions.

The languages to which I allude are the Malay, and the Affghan or Pooshta. Although, on the present scale of oriental studies at the College of Fort William, other languages undoubtedly have deserved a preference to its immediate support and patronage, yet I cannot think either of those I have mentioned intirely devoid of interest; in the first place, as branches of the general and liberal pursuit of eastern learning which we profess; and in the next place, as bearing either a present and immediate, or in the many chances of human vicissitude, a prospective, and perhaps, not remote affinity to our affairs. Under these impressions, I have not deemed it wholly foreign to the occasion, that I should notice any progress that may have been made in the cultivation of these tongues.

.....

Want of room obliges us to postpone till our next the remainder of this very interesting speech of his lordship, which embraces, in the most extensive manner, the improvements made by the students in the College of Fort William.

ENORMOUS SEA-SERPENT.

The following subject being altogether uncommon, and the existence of the creature described having been considered as problematical by most, and even derided by many, we are induced to insert such accounts of it, as may dissipate all further doubt. We are happy to find that it has been inquired into by scientific men, whose names authenticate the Report.

"At a late meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, Mr. P. Neill read an account of a great Sea Snake, lately cast ashore in Orkney. This curious animal, it appears, was stranded in Rothsolm Bay, in the island of Stronsa. Malcolm Laing, Esq. M. P., being in Orkney at the time, communicated the circumstance to his brother, Gilbert Laing, Esq. advocate at Edinburgh, on whose property the animal had been cast. Through this authentic channel Mr. Neill received his information. The body measured fifty-five feet in length, and the circumference of the thickest part might be equal to the girth of an Orkney poney. The head was not larger than that of a seal, and was furnished with two blow holes. From the back a number of filaments (resembling in texture the fishing tackle known by the name of silkworm gut) hung down like a mane. On each side of the body, were three large fins, shaped like paws and jointed. The body was unluckily knocked to pieces by a tempest; but the fragments have been collected by Mr. Laing, and are to be transmitted to the museum at Edinburgh. Mr. Neill concluded with remarking, that no doubt could be entertained that this was the kind of animal described by Ramus, Egede, and Pontoppidan, but which scientific and systematic naturalists had hitherto rejected as spurious and ideal."

We confidently hope, that the particulars of this event will appear at full, in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society, when published. In the meantime, we add another letter that has appeared in print, which, though written in a style and manner hardly proper to a naturalist, yet contains some additional points of information.

"The following account is communicated by an intelligent naturalist resident at Edinburgh, to a gentleman at Norwich:

"The *Serpens Marinus Magnus* of Pontoppidan, has hitherto been considered as a fabulous monster, and denied "a local habitation and a name" by all scientific and systematic naturalists, who have affected to pity the credulity of the good bishop of Bergen. One of these monsters however (indignant, may I not say, at the scepticism of the disciples of the Linnean school?) has, effectually to prove its existence, been heroic enough to wreck himself on the Orkney islands. He came ashore at Rothesholm or Rougom Bay, in Stronsa near to Shearers. It was 55 feet long; but the tail seemed to have been broken by dashing among the rocks: so it is calculated to have been 60 feet in the whole. Where thickest, it might equal the girth of an Orkney horse, which, you know, is a starved English poney. The head was not larger than a seal's, and had two spiracles or blow holes. From the back hung down numerous filaments, eighteen inches long (the mane described by Pontoppidan): these filaments bear the most perfect resemblance to the silk-worm gut, or India sea-grass used in trouting. The monster had three pair of fins, or rather paws; the first pair 5½ feet long, with a joint at the distance of 4 feet from the body. Alas! a tempest beat the carcase to pieces before men and ropes could be collected; and only a fragment (about five feet) of the back-bone, and a whole paw are preserved. M. Laing, Esq. M. P. has got these, and is to send them to our University Museum."

These accounts are completely in conformity to what had been already communicated by writers on natural history: and they happily vindicate the veracity of such writers, who, because they have related instances of rare occurrence, have been treated as incapable of just discernment, if not as *immoral*; —for such is the nature of the accusation of attempting to impose on their readers fiction instead of truth.

What has been published on this subject, is supported by the following testimony:

Egede (a very reputable author) says, " that on the 6th day of July, 1734, a large and frightful sea-monster raised itself so high out of the water, that its head reached above the main-top-mast of the ship; that it had a long sharp snout, broad paws, and spouted water like a whale; that the body seemed to be covered with scales; the skin was uneven and wrinkled, and the lower part was formed like a snake. The body of this monster is said to be as thick as a hogshead; his skin is variegated like a tortoise-shell; and his excrement, which floats on the surface of the water, is corrosive, and blisters the hands of the seamen if they handle it."

In 1756, one of them was shot by a master of a ship; its head resembling that of a horse; the mouth was large and black, as were the eyes; a white mane hanging from its neck; it floated on the surface of the water, and held its head at least two feet out of the sea: between the head and neck were seven or eight folds, which were very thick; and the length of this snake was more than a hundred yards, some say fathoms. They have a remarkable aversion to the smell of castor; for which reason, ship, boat, and bark masters provide themselves with quantities of that drug, to prevent being overset; the serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite. The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

Every particular here mentioned may be corroborated by the sea-serpent stranded in Rothsolm Bay:—The blow-holes, out of which it certainly could have " spouted water like a whale;"—the " long sharp snout," and the " broad paws;" which prove to be *jointed*; and this is as remarkable a particular as any that is mentioned. As naturalists, we are doubtful as to the propriety of classing this creature among serpents: although we know that the connecting link between the lizard and the serpent tribes, has projecting members, which some call feet. The *Seps*, and the *Chalcide*, which are found in Italy, are clear instances of this conformation: these are sometimes two or three feet in length, and have *four* short feet. The Slang-Hagedis, or serpent described by Vosmaer (Amsterdam, 1774) from a living specimen in the Prince of Orange's cabinet at the Hague; with the *Worm*-Hagedis from the Cape of Good Hope (in the same plate) may also be referred to. The first has four projecting long *scales* rather than *feet*; the second has four feet, but apparently of feeble powers. Of *biped* reptiles, Count de la Cepede, gives two specimens, of very small dimensions, found in South America. The whole of the lizard tribe has *four* feet, but this mighty inhabitant of the waters, has, it appears, *six* feet, or fins; but rather *feet*, if the terms be correct, " shaped like paws, and jointed:"—the joint " being four feet distant from the body." This singularity seems to imply the power of crawling along the bottom of the sea, climbing up rocks, and holding strongly by such protuberant masses as it has occasion to pass.

We shall be glad to find some delineation of it from the real subject has been preserved.

The Lacerta Syren of Linnæus, found by Dr. Garden in Carolina, should not be forgot, on this occasion.

This sea-serpent, does not seem to be a creature prepared for carnage, and devastation; and whether it may possess venom of any kind, probably was not examined by those who discovered it. [In Panorama Vol. IV. p. 349, we gave an instance of a venomous effect attending the bite of a sea-snake, of a species never before suspected to possess that quality.] We rather think it to be slow, languid, and quiet: like the whale, which it resembles in its power of ejecting water through its blow-holes.

It remains that we hint at the inquiry whether this specimen, of the length of 60 feet, had attained the full size of its species. We rather incline to think it was but a small one, seeing that every other particular of those who formerly described this creature has been justified, we see no reason for impeaching their correctness, in the estimation they made of its dimensions. We observe too, that a body the thickness of a hogshead, is but in proportion for one of a hundred yards in length, to a body the thickness of a poney for one of sixty feet.

We may also add, that in the regions of which it is native, *possibly* it meets with but few enemies capable of shortening its life: and we have every reason for believing Pliny, who describes whales of 120 feet and upwards in length, as being formerly extant in the North Seas, although we now find the same description of fish seldom attain the length of 60 feet. The cause, is the interested necessity of man; which does not allow them to attain their full growth, but destroys them before their time. In page 592, of our present number may be seen an account of a whale found on the western coast of North America, that was 105 feet in length. This contributes to vindicate Pliny: and even the correctness of his account of the prodigious serpent slain by Regulus, is strongly vouched for by such discoveries.

We say nothing on the support this yields to the accounts of other immense inhabitants of the waters: the inference cannot escape the reader. Accident may throw a Kraken on our coast. As to the spots on the body of this serpent, we know that the skin of each species of serpent, is distinguished by a peculiar *pattern*: some of which are extremely handsome.

VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. VIII.

Nothing is more surprising, in the present circumstances of Spain, than the vigour of style, and the happy adaptation to the purposes in view, of those addresses to the people, which have emanated from the Writers of that country. They are distinguished by a bold and lofty diction, combined with a simplicity which is perfectly intelligible to the meanest capacity. They are calculated to rouse the spirit and animate the patriotic flame in every bosom. We have seen nothing like them in any other nation. Buonaparte boasted of the victories won by the French in the "WAR OF PROCLAMATIONS," and we have every reason to believe, that in *that* war, the papers and principles of French revolutionary writers really *did* produce a considerable effect. The essence of the most considerable benefits to human nature is restraint. But restraint is irksome and galling to the mind; and *souls* who value themselves on being "freeborn," are peculiarly reluctant in submitting to the most salutary precepts, till experience has taught them effectually, and not seldom dearly, the necessity of bounds and limits, even to freedom itself. There was then, no real cause for wonder that the disorganizing papers, scattered profusely in all directions by the French, should delude the multitude. The proportion which *knew* the real evil they concealed, was but small; the number of those who *suspected* the truth, was, no doubt, more considerable; but the united power of these descriptions of readers, was unable to stem the torrent let loose upon the mass of the population, and hurried on by the efforts of those who saw their advantages in general ruin. Why do not the French pour forth their myriads of protesting proclamations and appeals to the people?—Because the people are fully informed, by woeful events of the reliance due to those mighty effusions. They have lost their effect. Because, the system of disorganization then propagated is no longer the order of the day in France, itself: but, on the contrary, the most absolute and excessive organization: so excessive as to exclude personal liberty, by the severest tyranny. Who, in France, dare go from one port town to another, without being provided with a ticket from a commissary? Who dare travel from a country bourg to the metropolis, without following a road prescribed for him; and, if caught five miles on either side of that road, without being "suspected of suspicion," and lodged in the nearest jail? Has not proclamation after proclamation forbid the use of speech on the most interesting of subjects to the French people, that of the state of their sons and brothers in Spain? Have not all the usual channels, by which intelligence reaches the public, been choaked up with prohibitions from mentioning a syllable on the subject? Have not all private letters that by the most perverse prejudice could be construed as capable of conveying a few casual hints of events, been burnt without remorse, whatever valuables they might inclose? To the utmost verge of possibility in endeavouring to prohibit his subjects from *thinking*, Buonaparte has pushed his injunctions; and but for the ridicule of the thing, he would long ago have instructed his dear people, that they had no occasion to think for themselves, as *he* thought sufficiently for them all. Does this startle the British reader, who supposes that, for once, the *Panorama* has exceeded the bounds of credibility?—We answer, that it is no more than other sovereigns have done. During her first Turkish war, the Russian Catherine assured her well-beloved citizens of Petersburgh, who frequented the coffee-houses of that metropolis, that she took on herself all the trouble of *thinking*; and, therefore, they needed neither to think, nor to tell each other what they thought. And the emperor of China regularly informs every province suffering under a calamity, that since the news of it reached him, he "could not sleep for thinking of it:"—his sufferings diminishing theirs!

Neither are we to forget, that the more completely certain maxims of reasoning and polity are kept out of sight from the French people, the more likely is their chief to derive advantage from that "sweet oblivious antidote" to their emancipation.

We could be glad if it were in our power to present satisfactory information on the present state of Literature, and the characters of the Literati in Spain: but, we confess frankly that we possess nothing equal to our wishes on that head. We doubt, indeed, whether the public papers that do so much honour to Spanish genius, are the productions of professed literati. They are certainly the offspring of cultivated minds, but they demonstrate in their authors an acquaintance with the human heart, they shew a knowledge of the world, and of the springs of human action, not usually acquired by men of study and retirement.

The following article must therefore, be considered merely as a literary memorandum. It has no reference that we know of, to present politics or political writers; time will probably disclose the spirited authors of those masterly productions which have obtained as complete a triumph over the flashy productions of France, as we wish the armies of Spain may obtain over those of their unprincipled invader.

SPANISH WRITERS.

Since the time of Mendoza, Herrera, Saavedra, Quevedo, Garcilasso, Villegas, Sepulveda, Solis, Mariana, &c. writers whose productions have placed them on the summit of glory, we have seen, and even lately, excellent works from the pens of Feijoo, Sarmienta, Father Isla, Don Francisco Perez, Boyer, Cadahalso, Lahuerta, Don Thomas Yriarte, Don Juan d'Escoiquiz, now canon of Toledo. Through the discernment of the Prince of Peace this canon was chosen to teach the Prince of Asturias (Ferdinand VII.) mathematics. With a deep knowledge of the accurate and profound sciences he combines an elegant taste for poetry. Among other works he has accomplished a translation of Young's Night Thoughts into Spanish verse, a production which ensures him an honourable place on the Spanish Parnassus.

Cardinal Lorenzana ought also to hold a distinguished rank among the literati of his country. To his researches, while he was bishop of Mexico, Spain owes a new collection of the letters written by Fernando Cortez. This compilation he has enriched with notes and observations. His pen has also produced many works of erudition; and a new edition of the *Missal Muzarabe*, or Christian Ritual in the countries that were occupied by the Moors, is entitled to particular notice.

Cassiri has published in folio several extracts from the numerous manuscripts that are found preserved in the libraries of Spain. One of the monks resident in the Escurial continues this work.

Literature is subject to the same laws as any other distinction which gives a decided pre-eminence to states for a time; each has its period and its writers, who may, during that period, be placed above the writers of other nations.

What was France in that respect, when, under Charles V, Spain enjoyed political and literary preponderance in Europe? Corneille, the father of the French stage, borrowed his subjects from Spanish authors. Under Cardinal Richelieu, good taste found birth in France; and it attained its utmost splendour during the reign of Louis XIV, but it began to decay at the death of Corneille, Boileau, Molière, Lafontaine, Racine, &c. What has the French nation produced since the days of those great men worth priding herself upon? Several feeble productions, a good deal of metaphysical stuff, in short, *verba et voces—et præterea nihil.* As to the genius of the latter end of the eighteenth century, the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, had already pronounced a sound judgment on it in the year 1750: "It is the new kitchen of Parnassus, where the alembic is employed instead of the stewing-pan and the spit, and where quintessence and distillations prevail over substantial and wholesome fare."

The best French works on morality, philosophy, and history, are, as well as those of the English, translated into the Spanish language, provided they do not appear dangerous to the purity of the faith. French literary works of mere amusement, for the most part, have but little merit in the eyes of the Spaniards; and their taste, in this respect, appears far from inclining to change.

Their imagination, bold to extravagance, and accustomed to exaggeration and redundance, for which bombast is but enthusiasm, finds French ideas cold and timid.

The fine shades of French ridicule and manners escape their eyes, too much accustomed to caricature; and with respect to style, their ear is vitiated by the pompous prosody of their cadenced periods, by the frequent and affected repetition of their sonorous words.

Since the times of Lopes de Vega, Quevedo, Rebolledo, and others, whose imaginations, though wild and licentious, were brilliant and fertile, no author with these splendid qualities, and at the same time endowed with that good sense which directs their use, has appeared in Spain. Letters have, for upwards of a century, been in the same state. These men of genius, frequently extravagant even to absurdity in their conceptions, have remained models of style.

The national taste is formed upon these models in so invariable a manner, that some authors, who have endeavoured to introduce into the theatre the elegant simplicity which French dramatic writers attempted to revive, have gained no attention, so that the Spanish stage is still in the same situation as when Boileau satirized its extravagance with so much severity.

One of their best historians is father Mariana; his style is admirable, and his narration ornamented without being turgid: he flatters neither kings nor his nation; but he is accused of having sometimes departed from truth, and of appearing too credulous relative to certain prodigies. He is nevertheless a good historian, but his history goes no farther than the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic.

The chronicles of Ferreras de Saavedra are in great estimation. The history of Catalonia, by a bishop of Lerida, is written in the style of Livy.

The best memoirs which Spain has produced, are those of the Marquis of Saint Philip, on the War of the Succession; they are accurate, and written in an agreeable style.

The History of Mexico, by Antonio Solis, is translated into every European language. The Spaniards accuse him of being too florid and affected in his style, and he sometimes departs so far from truth that his book may be considered as a romance.

The Conquest of Peru, by Garcillasso de la

Vega, is dry and uninteresting; but more exact than the former.

The Spaniards have been particularly successful in compositions of gallantry, in fables, and ingenious fictions. The Arabs taught them the art of narration, and their imagination supplied the rest; they excelled before we did in this kind of writing, which we have since improved, while they have made no farther progress. Don Quixote will be read with pleasure as long as men possess wit, taste, and judgment.

The most esteemed among the poetical writers of this country are, Ercilla, Garcilasso de la Vega, Fray Luis de Leon, Quevedo, Lopes de Vega, and Villegas.

The most ancient Castilian poet known, is Gonzalo Berceo, born at Berceo, and a monk in the monastery of Saint Millan; he flourished in 1211. The subject of one of the poems he has left us, is the life of the glorious confesor, Saint Dominic of Silos.

Of Spanish literature at large, the productions are considerable in quantity, and display perhaps more imagination than that of other European nations, but little reasoning, taste, or profundity: these necessarily depend upon a certain degree of liberty, and will return with it.

INQUISITION, AUTO DA FE.

The only reason that we have ever heard assigned by those who confess they should see without displeasure the success of Buonaparte against Spain, is comprised in the question, "is it not high time that the bloody Inquisition were abolished?" It is not necessary, after a work has been so long before the public as the Panorama has, to appeal to its sentiments in opposition to every superstitious constraint upon conscience; we have expressed, in the strongest terms, our abhorrence of any man's assuming a domineering power over the sentiments of another, and most certainly we are not going to eulogize the Inquisition: yet as the *present* condition of that institution is of *some* consequence in the actual crisis of affairs in Spain, as even enemies are entitled to a fair hearing, and as the Spaniards, who ought to be the best judges in the case, have now very little terror of the Holy Office, it becomes rather an object of curiosity than that of dread. The Rev. Mr. Townshend in his Travels in Spain, relates that, though a heretic clergyman, he was seen publicly riding in the chariot of the Grand Inquisitor, and in company with that officer, without occasioning any scandal. We hope, therefore, that the most offensive authority of the inquisition has ceased: and that, AS THE SPANIARDS ATCHIEVE CIVIL LIBERTY, THEY WILL SHAKE OFF EVERY SUPERSTITION, AND BE EMULOUS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, AND SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, ALSO.

The inquisition was a sanguinary tribunal; no one can pretend to deny it. Without wishing by any means to justify the acts of inhumanity to which it gave authority or occasion at various periods, a few words may explain the purposes of its establishment, and though we may not become more indulgent towards the consequences, yet we may towards the motive.

Ferdinand had conquered Grenada; but Spain was not yet reduced to subjection; numbers of Moors remained, and formed an inextinguishable focus of civil dissensions. What expedient could quench those seeds of rebellion? To expel them was impossible; the unbelievers were too numerous, and the catholics were too weak. He was therefore obliged to have recourse to that engine so powerful among men, superstition.

Juan de Torquemada, an artful Dominican, confessor to Queen Isabella, persuaded Ferdinand that a Bull, calculated to foment the hatred of the Catholics against the infidels, would prove an effectual means of giving the Spaniards the requisite strength to counterbalance the Moorish power. Ferdinand approved the suggestion; it was submitted to Pope Sixtus IV. and the Holy Office was established by virtue of a bull in 1479. Torquemada received a Cardinal's hat, and was appointed Grand Inquisitor. At first the Moors were the only victims of that severe tribunal; they were condemned by thousands; but, as it is the unfortunate fate of human affairs, that even well intended institutions invariably degenerate into abuses, the Inquisition, instead of lessening its influence in proportion as the number of Moors was reduced, assumed a very alarming and execrable power under Ferdinand's successors. At length that tribunal became formidable to the sovereigns themselves; and the Grand Inquisitor had the audacity to demand drops of blood from Philip III, which were spilt on burning coals by the hand of the executioner!—And what was Philip's crime? He had shed a few tears on the fate of some wretched victims who were going to be thrown into the flames!

Since the establishment of the present dynasty on the throne of Spain, the horrible exhibition of an *auto-da-fé* has not taken place. The last was suffered under Charles II. in 1680. The Inquisition having now become a mere engine of politics, keeps so watchful an eye both in Spain, and in the Indies, that not a word of mischievous tendency can be spoken in society but what is almost immediately reported to the Grand Inquisitor. Thus have all the various attempts of French *propagandists* been hitherto frustrated, and this is what the partizans of Gallic philosophy cannot pardon. This is the cause why they depict the Inquisition as a sanguinary, arbitrary, and most artful tribunal.

Every person who introduces and retails books contrary to good morals, and pernicious to public tranquility is arrested by order of the Inquisition. But what polished country in Europe would permit the printing and selling of a work inimical to public peace and happiness? In England, where the liberty of the press has the full extent it ought to have, is not the publisher answerable for the contents of his book? Would France have been more unfortunate than it has been, had the publication of works such as Voltaire's, Rousseau's, d'Alembert's, &c. been prevented?

Without entering into the various arguments adduced by the writers of the present day to calumniate the Inquisition, I conclude with asserting, that numberless absurdities have been propagated with respect to the Inquisition, and its conduct. And as to its effect on the public, such as the obligation of hearing mass, certificates of confession, and other customs which have been made subjects of jesting, by the French, especially; all I can say, is, that whoever chooses it, goes to mass; whoever thinks it proper, goes to confession. The Inquisition never interferes.

WATER-SPOUTS.

The following paper, on an extremely curious subject, has lately been communicated to the public in the Naval Chronicle, by Capt. Ricketts, of the Royal Navy: who has expressed his wish, in which we heartily coincide, that gentlemen of the navy would note whatever interesting operations of nature they behold, and direct them to usefulness by transmitting them to respectable publications, on the judgment of the editors of which they can rely.

This paper is distinguished, by describing a much nearer situation to an object of the kind, than any we remember to have perused. We may almost consider Capt. Ricketts as having been *in* the water-spout; at least on the edge of it; as the circumstance of dampness, felt by himself, and others, in their linen, and that of the wetness of one part of the main sail, sufficiently indicates.

But Capt. R. has not noticed the state of the atmosphere, before, during, and after the passage of this phenomenon; what was the degree of cold, whether rain, or hail, or snow, fell a little before, or soon after; the distance from the nearest land, in the course of the wind; the depth of the sea, or the vicinity of rocks. It does not appear that the hour of the night was marked; and the relator does not say, explicitly, that "sharp and heavy rain" fell; though his words favour that opinion. That fact would have been of consequence. On the whole, though we are much obliged to the Capt. for what he has stated, yet, after attending to our remarks, we doubt not, but he would observe many other particulars, in a phenomenon of the same kind, should fortune favour him with the sight.

We have endeavoured to supply these omissions, by the description M. Michaux gives of several water spouts, seen by him and his sons, at Nice. These observers were not so near as, we incline to think, might *safely* be wished, to the objects seen; but many of their remarks agree with those of Capt. R.—The *mistiness* of these objects, and their analogy to the general nature of clouds, well deserves repeated examination, and if ascertained, may determine at the same time, under what circumstances they may be approached with safety. Are these phenomena equally frequent over *deep* seas, as over seas of moderate depth? Is the vicinity of land favourable to their formation? M. Michaux's paper has the advantage of figures. Those seen by Capt. R. in the day time, *might* have had a similar advantage.

Water-Spouts, as seen from his Majesty's Brig El Corso, William Ricketts, Esq. Commander, in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, 1800—1801.

From the sensation of alarm generally prevailing in ships on the approach of water-spouts, and the serious consequences that may result from the endeavours of mariners to avoid them, I have been induced to believe that any communication, tending to throw light on the subject, cannot fail to prove very desirable.

Previous to the month of July, 1800, my opinion of water-spouts was formed on the basis of those popularly inculcated among sailors. By them I was led to imagine that *all* water-spouts were solid columns of water, *pumped* up, as it were, by the action of the clouds from the sea, the vicinity to which was attended with imminent danger, as well from a vortex created by the ascending fluid, as from the occasional fall of a tremendous deluge from above; and it was under considerable apprehensions arising from such impressions, that at the latter end of July, 1800 (while sailing among the Lipari Islands), I was suddenly awakened by a hurried exclamation from the officer on watch, that a water-spout was near, and would soon be aboard us. On my reaching the deck (which was done without the delay of dressing), I immediately perceived from the larboard quarter, that a phenomenon of that nature was actually approaching us. The night at this time was dark and calm, though the water was slowly undulated. The clouds were generally low, black, and stationary, while the object of alarm, but a few yards from the quarter, appeared as part of a cloud itself, descending in a tapering and circular form to

the sea. Hardly had we time to make these observations, before the spout (accompanied by a broken sound of sharp and heavy rain), moving at the rate of two knots, proceeded gloomily towards us, almost touching our stern; and in less than two minutes more, the whole phenomenon, without any visible alteration of form, had suddenly and totally disappeared. It was particularly remarked, that the moment the spout had proceeded beyond the larboard quarter, a light air of wind came in from that point, as though we had been becalmed by its approach; and, on examination, the afterpart of our main-sail was found to be wetter than the rest.

As from the latter circumstances, and the dampness sensibly felt by all those who stood only in their linen on deck, no doubt could possibly be entertained that, had the popular notion of a created vortex, &c. been correct, inevitable destruction must have followed: it afterwards became with me a matter of doubt, how far experience would prove the received opinions to be just. Respecting the propriety of these doubts, a very fine opportunity of judging not long afterwards occurred. It was in the month of November, 1801, whilst cruising along the Istrian shore, that, soon after noon, our attention was excited by the appearance, in the south, of a lofty black inverted column, resting as it were on the sea, and reaching to the clouds. Round the lower extremity of this column there arose a thick and voluminous vapour (resembling steam), which, on its attaining a moderate height, flew out in scroll or volute-like forms to the east and the west. Whilst we were occupied by the above phenomenon, our attention was hastily diverted by what at *first* appeared only a small agitation of the water; afterwards, by observing this water rise into a vapour; and ultimately, by seeing that vapour ascend in the form of a cloudy pillar from the sea. In the meantime (that is, from the moment the vapour began to appear), a dark cloud immediately over, was observed to be dilating itself (downward) into the shape of an udder, from whence there instantly descended a pillar, similar in figure and colour to the former.

It was then directly remarked, that, although the velocity of both these pillars, or parts of a pillar, was increasing as they drew near, yet, that the speed of the upper one was considerably greater than that of the lower; this disproportion continuing till they had nearly united, when a junction, on both sides, was rapidly formed. During the period of making the latter remarks, the column first noticed was suddenly divided more than two-thirds down, the superior part flying upwards like the curling of a shaving, whilst the other sunk away with the vapour, which had previously begun to subside. In several other parts of the same dark cloud, great downward swellings, or udders, appeared, under which, but not always in a vertical direction, the water was seen to foam, and vapours of different elevations arose, producing an effect extremely curious, and altogether difficult to describe. In all, seven water-spouts were completely organized, out of which number two were made as curves, retaining that shape throughout: one enlarged its original curve, till it became a perpendicular; two others, leaning obliquely, never altered their position till broken; and the remainder, being at *first* vertical, were always the same, and beautifully formed. However curious, on perusal, may seem the preceding remarks, there remains one still more extraordinary to be stated. It is, that straight up the centre of several spouts (like quicksilver in a glass tube) we could distinctly mark the ascension of a fluid, light in its colour, and subject to great variations in its pace; but it was constantly observed, that the nearer the spouts approached to perpendicular, the more actively the fluid was moved. The durations of the above phenomena were from three to five minutes; and it is proper to observe, that *not the smallest symptoms of falling water was at any time seen*, though one of the spouts was scarcely constructed before it was destroyed. It is necessary to add, that our estimated distance from them was from six to eight miles, and that the wind was considered as light, though it had blown fresh for several days before from the south-east, accompanied with almost continual rain.

Observations on Water-Spouts, seen from Nice. By M. Michaud, Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Turin.

After a mild season for the greatest part of the month of December 1788, at Nice, where the winter is not in general severe, with clear weather in day-time, our atmosphere underwent a total change on the day of the new moon, which was the 27th of that month. On that day a very violent storm of wind arose, attended with a degree of cold as acute as ever was known in the memory of man. The sky became covered with clouds, and snow fell to the depth of more than eight inches.

The severe cold had frozen the snow, and rendered it so compact that, notwithstanding the influence of several days of clear weather soon afterwards, in which the heat of the sun was very perceptible, there was not the least drop of water fell from the eaves of the house in which I dwell, which is exposed to the sun in winter for eight hours, and, being situated near the sea, is perfectly sheltered on the north side by the eminence

of the rock of the castle. This fact appeared very surprising to me, after a residence of about forty years in this town. Several old persons remarked, that this snow would wait for another fall before is melted, and I found by the result that the observation was true.

On Sunday Jan. 4, 1789, at the phasis of the first quarter of the moon, the cold was again renewed, and continued severe on the Monday and Tuesday. At eight in the morning I first observed an immense mass of clouds towering upwards, and extending from north-east to south, which rose towards the zenith, by advancing to the westward. Accustomed as I am to consider these clouds according to the system of my old professor of natural philosophy, Father Beccaria, I concluded that they would proceed to desolate our fields, the fruits of which, particularly the oranges and lemons, had already perished by the antecedent cold. And as a strong wind then prevailed over the face of the sea, I foretold to my two eldest sons, that it was very probable we might discover some water-spout in the course of the day. In fact, about five minutes after ten in the morning, I observed on the sea, at the distance of not more than a musket-shot from the shore, a round space of ten or twelve toises in diameter, in which the water did not really boil, but seemed ready to boil. For there appeared all round, and sometimes within the circle, vapours in the form of mists, eight toises and more in height, having the appearance, though on a scale incomparably larger, of those vapours which rise from the surface of water beginning to simmer. I saw clearly that this was, if I may so express myself, the embryo of the foot of a water-spout driven along by the wind, while the clouds were not sufficiently advanced to afford the stem a body. It continued therefore to move before the wind from east to west, keeping, to my very great surprise, its surrounding vapours, elevated like sails, notwithstanding the extreme force of impulsion which drove it towards the shore. As soon as it came near the land, the circle was contracted, the mass of vapour became of less dimensions, and at the moment it touched the land it was at once overset by the wind, under the appearance of a long train of mist, which was speedily dissipated. I then perceived that the hope I had formed of seeing water-spouts during the day, was on the point of being realized: but as my occupations demanded my attendance elsewhere, I charged my two eldest sons to watch alternately at the window, in order that the phenomenon might not pass unobserved.

At last, about eight minutes before noon, my second son came to me, exclaiming, "Father, here is a very superb water-spout." His earnestness was equal to that of a sailor, who, after a long and tedious voyage, first discovers land. I followed him to the window, and beheld an immense water-spout passing majestically before Nice. The clouds had already occupied not only the upper and southern part of the atmosphere, but they had proceeded towards the west, so as to cover the whole extent within my view; with this circumstance, nevertheless, that they had left uncovered beneath and towards the south, a part in the form of a segment of a circle, through which, at an extreme distance, some clouds were discerned, upon which the sun threw the colours of the morning.

The foot of this water-spout, was so ample, that a man of war of 100 guns, with all its sails, might have been enveloped and even concealed in it. Hence, from the circular form of the foot of this water-spout, some judgment may be made of the volume of vapour it afforded.

Instead of the tranquillity it exhibited at its first appearance, this lower part assumed the resemblance of the crater of a volcano, with this exception, that it threw out nothing but large streams of cloud and spouts of sea-water. But it threw these in parabolic streams from the centre, to the circumference, and all around, with such impetuosity and violence as to render it very evident to us, that an inexpressible effervescence must have prevailed in the interior bason, though the great distance, and the opacity of the surrounding vapour, prevented us from seeing it.

The diameter of the water-spout, and that of its expanded upper part, were large in proportion. Its colour was a very deep indigo, the same as that of the clouds, which extended from east to west.

While we were looking at this extraordinary appearance, which my sons beheld for the first time, and which seemed to have concentrated all their senses in one, on a sudden an impetuous shower of hail discharged itself against the windows in grains of the size of pistol and musket balls. We immediately suspended our observations, in order to close the shades of both stories of the house, in which the whole family assisted, for fear of having the windows absolutely broken to pieces, as happened a few years before. But I soon perceived that this precaution was absolutely useless, or at least unnecessary; for the hail, though in a few minutes it covered the ground to the height of four inches, did not in the least damage the trees in the garden behind our house. It consisted merely of large flakes of snow rounded by the wind in their fall, and possessing neither the weight nor the hardness of hail. Upon opening some of the pieces I found them to

consist of a thin compact shell, nearly empty within, excepting a few rays from the centre to the circumference. The degree of congelation in these balls was so slight that they began to melt the moment they touched the ground, and accelerated the fusion of the snow which had fallen before.

This frozen snow, which during its fall had obscured the air sufficiently to prevent our seeing the water-spout through the blinds, having ceased, we resumed our observations with all possible diligence, and beheld another water-spout somewhat inferior in magnitude to the former which had disappeared. It followed nearly the same course as the other. By the account of time employed by each in its successive passage, I estimated that the one before us must have been the third; nevertheless, by confining my narration to what I really saw, it must be considered as the second only. This water-spout having continued its course towards Antibes, we observed that it began to contract in all its dimensions, some time before it arrived at the shore, and that the foot was reduced to nothing when it touched the ground. It contracted insensibly upwards, the expanded conical part became broader and more rare, and the whole joined the mass of clouds in the same manner as one mist incorporates with another. I returned towards the place where I had discovered the first water-spout, and was greatly surprised at discovering a new foot ready formed, without any descending spout. My astonishment was founded on these three circumstances:

1. The existence of the foot of the water-spout without its stem or body; for before this observation, I considered it as indubitable that the enveloped matter of the foot or recipient was a production of the body of the water-spout itself, or an expansion of its proper substance. Now I saw clearly enough in this phenomenon the identity of the substance which composes clouds and mists, and that it was not supplied by the water-spout. The embryo of the spout which I had seen at ten o'clock, appeared to show that it was probably produced by the sea.

2. I was surprised to see that this foot was stationary at the place of its formation, whereas those which I had before seen were carried swiftly along by the wind. For though it was not impossible but that this foot might be carried by a motion along the line of sight, and consequently not perceptible to me; it was at least certain that it gained nothing from east to west, that is to say, from my left to my right, the direction in which the sea, the clouds, and the other water-spouts which had travelled so far in so short a space of time, were carried.

3. I was astonished, that the body of the water-spout being wanting, which, according to my notions, might increase the intensity of the power by which this appearance is produced, it was nevertheless possible that this envelope should be capable of remaining upright and stationary. In this uncertainty I suspended my reflexions to observe the result. I remarked a kind of teat or protuberance, projecting obliquely from the lower part of the clouds which arrived from the east. The foot continued motionless, and the protuberance preserved its oblique direction, till the moment when by the action of the wind it arrived at the foot; at which instant we all three observed the protuberance direct itself perpendicularly towards the foot, and like an immense sack of gauze unroll itself from the extremity; when the folds of this sack disappeared, and the body of the water-spout, which was grey and transparent, fixed itself in the bottom of the foot, assumed the vertical position, and became larger in diameter. My second son, who, as well as his elder brother, possesses a very clear sight, immediately exclaimed: "See, father, how rapidly the vapours fly up through the bag." I saw, in fact, that they seemed to expand it with a kind of tension, at the same time giving it a deep indigo colour, which was communicated to the cloud. At the same instant the colour of the whole water-spout became so deep that we could distinguish no motion in its expanded part. We observed only that the whole phenomenon moved from east to west, and was destroyed on the coast of Provence. Lastly, a fourth was formed, which was destroyed in the same manner, without any such reproduction, beyond the hills of Antibes, because, their course being more oblique towards the north, they could not meet the gulph Jean, and the prolongation of their track was altogether over land. A fall of snow succeeded immediately afterwards, which was of the usual density and configuration. It lasted all the rest of the afternoon and the following night, so that on the following day there was as much snow on the ground as before. It afterwards rained for a long time, which cleared the country of the snow that had accumulated. As the impetuous wind of the preceding day continued with undiminished force through the whole night, and the other accessary circumstances were likewise present, I think there is reason to conclude that new water-spouts must have been formed in the afternoon, and perhaps in the night of the 6th; but the obscurity of the atmosphere, from the fall of the snow, did not permit me to observe them. I shall therefore proceed to make some remarks on the wind which caused this phenomenon.

Though the velocity of this wind was nearly equal to that of the greatest storms in our seas, the waves were not proportionally deep. Two circumstances appeared to concur in pro-

ducing this effect; the first, that by the form of our coast an east wind cannot have passed over so great an extent of sea as a wind from the south-west, from which quarter our greatest storms come. This cause is constant with regard to our local situation. The other circumstance was, that the wind did not blow obliquely downwards, but moved parallel to the surface of the sea. This supposition, which is the only one that requires proof, was confirmed at the time of observation by the appearance of a small Catalan vessel, which the wind of the 6th of January blew ashore near Nice. I saw her pass before my windows, driven by a force she was incapable of resisting. She did not labour much, but came to an anchor at a little distance, from which, however, the violence of the wind drove her on shore, though without considerable damage, since she was got off a few days after, and pursued her voyage. The force of this wind was seen not only in the instance of this vessel, but in a considerable number of others which were lost on the neighbouring shores.

March 19, the wind, which had begun the preceding evening, blew with a degree of impetuosity less than that of the 6th of January. The clouds were accumulated from the east towards the west, but they were much less condensed than at that time. At forty minutes after eleven in the morning, we observed two water-spouts, which moved at the same time, the one after the other. The most remarkable circumstances in these water-spouts were: 1. The prodigious enlargement of a protuberance from the extremity of which hung a kind of spout, which was incomparably thinner; but the wonder disappears, when we reflect that the following spout, which maintained itself in the same state as those we had before observed, robbed the preceding one in some measure of its support; so that this enlargement was, as it were, a commencement of dissolution, and the thinness of it was a proof of the little intensity of electric power then acting; a conclusion which is also confirmed by the following circumstances. 2. The incapacity in the feet of these two water-spouts to elevate their surrounding plumes. They were reversed by a force which prevented their rising in a perpendicular direction, like those of the preceding water-spouts. At the extremities of the plumes here described, as well as at the centre of the circle near the surface of the sea, there was formed a small atmosphere: but as it was not extensive, the vapours were so few that we had very little snow, which continued for about half an hour; when the weather cleared up. During the transition of these water-spouts very distant thunder was heard five or six times.

It follows, 1. That there is a real ebullition in the sea, at the place circumscribed by the foot of the water-spout. 2. That the vapours of the water which must arise, are the product of an evaporation which must separate fresh water from the salt; it being ascertained by experiment, that distillation is the only method by which sea-water can be rendered completely fresh.

I can affirm, without fear of contradiction, by experience, that this foot, or atmosphere as it may be called, is nothing but the matter of clouds and mists.

What then, is the agent, it may be asked, which causes this ebullition in the sea, and raises the vapours through the water-spout to the cloud? Simply to affirm that this agent is electricity, without further proof, is in fact to say nothing:—but I shall be happy to be anticipated by philosophers of greater skill in this theory, and think it better to suspend my judgement than yield to the seductive pleasure of explaining every thing by adding to the mass of error in natural philosophy.

The second fact which presents itself in our observations is, that two causes unite in the formation of water-spouts, or rather two different modifications of the same cause. When the foot appears without the water-spout, it is not the productive cause, but rather an effervescence which prevails in the sea at that place. But how many interesting questions might be asked respecting this part of the phenomenon! What cause is so powerful as to retain the foot, and keep it motionless, notwithstanding an impetuous easterly wind, until the projection in the cloud which is to form the water-spout shall arrive directly over it? Was the apparent bag which developed itself from the cloud, pre-existent in the projecting part? As I can make no satisfactory reply to these and other questions which might be proposed, I shall proceed to the third remarkable fact.

3. When the foot of a water-spout begins to approach the earth, its diameter contracts, its height is diminished, and its volume becomes less and less; so that the foot is reduced to nothing at the instant it touches the shore. From the attentive examination I have made, it has appeared that the foot even of the greatest water-spouts began to diminish when the depth of the sea beneath became less than the elevation of the foot itself above the surface. If this be true, as I think it is, it may be concluded that the effervescence which supplies the spout with water, and forms the surrounding vapours of the foot, extends itself in depth nearly as much as the foot itself rises above the sea, and that materials for the supply of vapour become defective in quantity in proportion to the shallowness of the water.

CONTENTS OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, IN ACRES, CALCULATED BY MR. CARY.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Acres.
Bedfordshire	316,800
Berkshire	467,500
Buckinghamshire	467,000
Cambridgeshire	428,800
Cheshire	672,000
Cornwall	928,000
Cumberland	979,200
Derbyshire	632,320
Devonshire	1,612,800
Dorsetshire	800,000
Durham	588,800
Essex	889,600
Glocestershire	832,000
Hampshire	985,600
Herefordshire	768,000
Hertfordshire	422,400
Huntingdonshire	264,960
Kent	960,000
Lancashire	1,088,000
Leicestershire	505,600
Lincolnshire	1,893,120
Middlesex	217,600
Monmouthshire	352,000
Norfolk	1,504,000
Northamptonshire	640,000
Northumberland	1,088,000
Nottinghamshire	497,920
Oxfordshire	435,200
Rutlandshire	134,400
Shropshire	844,800
Somersetshire	972,800
Staffordshire	558,360
Suffolk	934,400
Surry	499,200
Sussex	924,160
Warwickshire	627,200
Westmoreland	492,800
Wiltshire	768,000
Worcestershire	422,400
Yorkshire, a general Map.	
Ditto, North Riding	1,280,000
Ditto, East Riding	665,600
Ditto, West Riding	1,568,000
	31,929,340

NORTH WALES, *including the Counties of*

Anglesey	115,200
Carnarvon	275,200
Denbigh	428,800
Flint	160,000
Merioneth	505,600
Montgomery	550,400
	2,035,200
Carried over	33,964,740

	Acres
Brought over	33,964,740
SOUTH WALES, *including the Counties of*	
Brecknock	377,600
Carmarthen	512,000
Cardigan	377,600
Glamorgan	422,400
Pembroke	345,600
Radnor	249,600
	2,284,800
	36,249,340

SCOTLAND.

Main Land	16,240,000
Islands adjacent to the Coast, including	
Arran	102,400
Bute	21,120
Jura	44,800
Isla	134,400
Calonsa	7,400
Mull	199,680
Tire	9,600
Coll	9,600
Icolmkill	1,920
Egg	5,120
Rumi	34,560
Cana	3,200
Sky, &c.	481,280
	17,295,080
Western Islands.	
Lewis, North Uist, South Ditto, Benbunla, Bana and adjacent Islands	851,200
Orkney Islands	153,600
Shetland Ditto	643,840
	18,943,720
Contents of England	31,929,340
Contents of North Wales	2,035,200
Contents of South Wales	2,284,800
Contents of Scotland	18,943,720
Total	55,193,060

The preceding estimate of the number of acres in our island, has been communicated to the Board of Agriculture, and published in a late Volume. It may be useful to refer to, on many occasions. The proportion of cultivated, and cultivable lands, of lands already occupied, and under what kind of produce, compared with the proportion of waste, and absolutely unprofitable land, also, if such there be, of land incapable of being rendered profitable, would form a statistical delineation of great interest. Such have been attempted, but have not advanced beyond gross and uncertain conjecture.

OBSERVATIONS ON EAST-INDIA SALTPETRE.

Considered with a view to science, the process by which saltpetre is obtained from earth, and its reproduction in the same ground, are curious and deserving of diligent attention. The elementary substances, which form nitrous acid, are known to exist in the atmosphere; but the means by which they are attracted from the atmosphere, and combined into a solid and concrete form, and on what principles certain articles exercise this power, are subjects of interesting and deep inquiry.

Common observers have noticed, that grounds much trodden by cattle, the walls of inhabited places, and, in short, any rubbish wherein putrifying animal substances abound, do naturally afford nitre and culinary salt by exposure to the atmospherical air. Artificial beds are made in India as in Europe, upon these principles, but with less trouble than in most other countries. It is only necessary to collect the earth of old walls, or the scrapings of roads, cow-pens, and other places frequented by cattle, and to leave mounds of such earth exposed to the weather. Both nitre and culinary salt are naturally formed there; and the saltpetre is extracted by filtering water through earth so impregnated with nitre, to dissolve and bring away the salt which it contained. The brine is evaporated by boiling, and, when cold, affords nitre by crystallisation. The salt, thus obtained, is again dissolved, boiled, and scummed; and, when it has cooled, after sufficient evaporation, the brine yields the saltpetre of commerce.

The manufacture of saltpetre scarcely passes the eastern limits of Bihar. The parching winds from the west did not formerly extend beyond the same limits. It is a practical remark, that the production of nitre is greatest during the prevalence of the hot winds, which are perhaps essential to its abundant formation. In the change of seasons, which has been remarked within a few years last past, the hot winds have extended their influence to Bengal Proper.

The actual extent of the manufacture would admit of a much greater production, than commerce is now supplied with. The present quantity, including the importation from provinces west of Bihar, falls short of 200,000 *máns*,* the greatest part of which passes into the Company's warehouses at the first cost, which does not much exceed two rupees for a *mán*. The rest, paying duty and charges of transport, and affording profit to several intermediate dealers, sells in general at four or five rupees the *mán*, for internal consumption, or for traffic with different parts of India.

The exportation of saltpetre to Europe is, at all times, chiefly confined to the Company's investment, and exceeds 50,000 *máns*. At the commencement of the late war, the exportation by private persons, whether British subjects or foreigners, was entirely prohibited, lest the enemy should be supplied from the British dominions. It was afterwards authorised under certain limitations.

By a statement, published by the Court of Directors, of the quantity of saltpetre put up and sold from 1763 to 1792, it appears, that they sold 295,673 bags in thirteen years of peace from 1764 to 1776, or 22,744 per ann.; and 76,059 bags in six years of war, from 1777 to 1782, or 12,676 per ann.; and 331,301 bags in ten years of peace, from 1783 to 1792; and likewise, that the smallest quantities sold, are in the four years from 1779 to 1782, when the war was most general, *viz.* 39,598 bags, or, on a medium, 9,899 per ann. It seems almost incredible that Great Britain should consume less saltpetre when at war with all Europe, than in a period of profound peace; and yet, as the account of the saltpetre sold by the Company is doubtless authentic, it follows that the great difference between the quantity sold in peace and in war must be ascribed to the circumstance of exportation being prohibited in war.

The manufacturers of Great Britain, supplied with the raw material at the rate of £30 per ton, must command every market in Europe, so long as saltpetre cannot be made in Europe for less than three times that price. Unless foreign governments prohibit the importation of gunpowder, with a view to encourage their own establishments, their subjects will not as in Spain, pay £8 per cwt. for that which is made from Spanish nitre, while they can be supplied with British gunpowder at £4. By economy in the charges, saltpetre might perhaps be afforded for £25 per ton. In Spain, the country of Europe most favourable to the manufacture of saltpetre, its prime cost is certainly not less than £88. 10s. per ton, (see Townsend's Travels); but, if it be true that the Spanish monopoly does not gain by selling at thirteen pence halfpenny per pound, the real cost is more than £120 per ton.

Whether it be imported by private traders or by the Company, the market ought to be left unshackled; and the manufacturers of gunpowder would be thus better secured, than by any compulsory expedients, in the certainty of an ample and cheap supply of saltpetre. The production, increased in Bengal, and rewarded with a better price than is now left to the maker, would become one among many sources of wealth to those provinces.

* A *mán* weighs 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10 drs.

For the Literary Panorama.

RELIGION AND COMMERCE, THE SUPPORTS OF BRITAIN.

To the People of Great Britain, especially its Commercial Inhabitants.

Friends and Fellow-countrymen,

We stand high in the rank of nations; we are secure at present from having the seat of war among us: our resources are immense, and our commerce is bounded only by the limits of the habitable world: to our commerce we are in a great measure indebted for our grandeur and security; the wealth procured by it enables us to keep a naval defence superior to that of all the nations of the earth put together. But to what do we owe the prosperity of our commerce?—I answer without hesitation, it is to our having the true and genuine religion of the Saviour of the world established among us. Certain it is, that religion and commerce have ever gone, as it were, hand in hand together. The first trafficking we hear of was in the Holy Land, through which the Ishmaelitish merchants went down into Egypt. The Jews (though intended, for wise reasons, to be a separate people, yet) under David and Solomon shared the commerce of the east with the Tyrians: the most commercial of all the nations of the then known world.

After Alexander's time, when the Jews were settled in Alexandria, and had a temple there *that* city became the mart of the nations, and all the wealth of the east flowed through it to the west. After our Saviour's time, when the everlasting Gospel travelled to the west, commerce went along with it, Constantinople, Genoa, Lombardy, were the great emporia; but those nations debasing Christianity by vile superstitions, it took refuge in Great Britain and with it, came a commerce which makes her the mistress of the sea and the envy of the world.

To secure the advantages that commerce bestows, let us not fail to preserve in our lives and examples that blessing which alone can make us truly happy in the possession of it. The wise restraints of the Christian religion, so far from abridging the comforts and pleasures of life, are calculated to secure them to us, and to give a zest to all our enjoyments. And let me press it upon you, my countrymen, that unless our Christianity keep pace with our commerce, we shall be sure to undergo the fate of Tyre so eloquently described in the prophecies of Isaiah and Ezekiel: "All our occupiers of merchandize, and all our men of war that are in us, shall fall in the midst of the seas in the day of ruin."

The Jews, who are now commercial, are dispersed through every part of the habitable globe; they are the link of nations in the way of traffic, and are intended both, in their dispersion and in their recal, as a visible proof of the truth of our religion to all the world. It is so much the will of the Almighty that true Christianity should spread throughout the world, that *I can see no reason for His permitting the tyrant of Europe to proceed so rapidly in his career, but to overthrow the two great superstitions, of Popery and Mahommedism:* and unknown to himself, and certainly undesigned by him, to clear the way for a reformation on the Continent, and ultimately to extend and establish the true religion. He then, is the "overflowing scourge," commissioned to punish the human race, by devastation and the sword; while we, by the more delightful employment of commerce and good faith, diffuse truth and happiness throughout the world.

BARHAMIENSIS.

TOMB OF HENRY, EARL OF DANBY, 1643.

The following epitaph, written by G. Herbert, is inscribed on a fine marble tomb, in the small parish church of Dauntsey, in Wiltshire, which tomb commemorates "Henry Earle "of Danby, 2nd. sonne to Sir Jno. Danvers, "Knt. and Dame Elizabeth, daughter and "Coheire to Nevill Lord Latimer." He was born, June 28, 1573; and died, Jan. 28, 1643.—

"Sacred marble, safely keepe
"His dust, who under thee must sleepe
"Vntill the Graves again restore
"Their dead, and time shall be no more:
"Mean while, if he wch. all things weares
"Do ruin thee; or if the teares
"Are shed for him, dissolve thy frame,
"Thou art requited; for his fame,
"His vertues, and his worth, shall be
"Another monument for thee."—

On the pediment of another tomb of the Danvers family, dated 1525, in the same church is the following imperfect sentence; the latter part of it having been erased by some cutting instrument:—"I pray you of "your Charite in the worship of the Trinite "for an"———

The windows of this church were once beautifully painted, though but little now remains of the original design, and of that which remains scarcely any part is in its place. The colours are very vivid. Under different figures I could read the sentences "Sancta "Anna ora pro nobis."—"Sancta Dea genitrix ora p. nobis," and the date 1525.

Imber, near Warminster, Wilts. Nov. 16, 1808.

Sir, yours,
J. OFFER.

POETRY.

L'AMOUR MATERNEL.

The following French lines were engraved under the representation of a Mother's Spirit ascending into heaven, while she pointed at a child reposing under a tree, and which attracted a great share of her interest and concern. The singularity with which the painter had treated the subject, was at least equalled by the excellence of the lines, which have at once a pathos, grandeur, and point about them, not often united in any, and very seldom in compositions of such brevity. The translation was the effect of the impression they made at the time.

Oui, l'amour maternel survit à la mort même·
En arrivant à toi, je l'éprouve, Seigneur;
Ma première pensée est pour ce fils que j'aime,
Et mon seul vœu pour son bonheur.

Tu ne révoques point l'aveu que j'ose en faire,
Mon âme est toute à toi, mais mon cœur est à lui:
Et pour être, O mon Dieu, dans ton ciel aujourd'hui,
Je n'ai point cessé d'être mère.

TRANSLATION.

Yes, from the grave a mother's love shall rise,
E'en in thy presence, Lord, I feel the flame;
His cherish'd name shall load my latest sighs,
My child, my child, my earliest wish must claim!

Thy mercy sure forbids not to reveal
The fond confession of my labouring breast;
My soul is thine alone; but yet I feel
Affection struggling with thy high behest.

While heaven this day another saint receives,
Though dies the woman, yet the mother lives.

G.

A WORD TO THE WEALTHY.

What ails thee, what ails thee, thou beggarly elf,
To be hoarding and hugging thy miserly pelf?
See where old father Care strews his thorns in thy bed,
And menacing Death waves his dart o'er thy head.

Let your cash buy the blessings and prayers of the poor,
And let them intercede when Death comes to thy door;
They perhaps may appease that importunate power,
When your coffers can't buy the reprieve of an hour.

Foolish man, don't you know, ev'ry grain of your gold
Can give food to the hungry and warmth to the cold?
A purchase in this world shall soon pass away,
But a treasure in heaven will never decay.

Now tell me what pleasures you reap from your hoard,
And I'll tell you what raptures your dross may afford;
Amid numberless joys I will name only these—
Gay days, happy nights, and a conscience at ease.

Do you think, sordid wretch, when you turn a deaf ear
To the suit of the orphan, that God does not hear?
Do you hope to escape from the Searcher of hearts,
When the tear of the widow no pity imparts?

When the ag'd and infirm vainly put up their prayer
For that mite, which your mass without missing could spare,
The angel of vengeance your crime will enrol
Amongst those of the demons, who murder the soul.

Give a shilling to day, and the joy you'll derive
To-morrow shall swell that small tribute to five;
Progressive delight ev'ry hour shall increase,
And at length a few guineas shall purchase your peace.

If you spurn my advice, you're a blockhead and dunce,
You cannot serve God and your idol at once;
Who traffics with Mammon will find in the end
He has made a bad bargain and lost a good friend.

C.

EPIGRAM OF DIONYSIUS.

Ah, were I but a breath of air!
And thou with heat opprest;
Welcome I'd court thy bosom bare,
And wanton on thy breast.

Ah, were I but a rose! that grew
Thy searching eye to meet:
Plac'd on thy neck, my purple hue
Should grace the snowy seat.

Ah, were but I a lilly fair!
In virgin tints array'd,
Plac'd on thy neck, new whiteness there
Would all my leaves pervade.

EPIGRAM.

From morn till eve, throughout the day,
My Chloe was serenely gay:
I romp'd with Phillis—All the while
Nothing disturb'd my Chloe's smile,
The next day came—The morning low'r'd,
Our schemes were crost, our tempers sour'd:
Still Chloe smil'd—Amaz'd I said,
"Can nothing vex this lovely maid?"
At length a tooth by luckless blow
Was struck from out the pearly row:
Tho' time has long since heal'd the pain,
My Chloe never smil'd again!

Z.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a Resolution of the Senate of the United States of North America, relative to Public Roads and Canals; printed in April, 1808.—The general utility of artificial roads and canals is at this time so universally admitted, as hardly to require any additional proofs. It is sufficiently evident that, whenever the annual expense of transportation on a certain route in its natural state, exceeds the interest on the capital employed in improving the communication, and the annual expense of transportation (exclusively of the tolls) by the improved route, the difference is an annual additional income to the nation. Nor does in that case the general result vary, although the tolls may not have been fixed at a rate sufficient to pay to the undertakers the interest on the capital laid out. They indeed, when that happens, lose; but the community is nevertheless benefited by the undertaking. The general gain is not confined to the difference between the expenses of the transportation of those articles which had been formerly conveyed by that route, but many, which were brought to market by other channels, will then find a new and more advantageous direction; and those which on account of their distance or weight could not be transported in any manner whatever, will acquire a value, and become a clear addition to the national wealth. Those and many other advantages have become so obvious, that in countries possessed of a large capital, where property is sufficiently secure to induce individuals to lay out that capital on permanent undertakings, and where a compact population creates an extensive commercial intercourse, within short distances, those improvements may often, in ordinary cases, be left to individual exertion, without any direct aid from government.

There are, however, some circumstances, which, whilst they render the facility of communication throughout the United States an object of primary importance, naturally check the application of private capital and enterprize, to improvements on a large scale.

The price of labour is not considered as a formidable obstacle, because, whatever it may be, it equally affects the expense of transportation, which is saved by the improvement, and that of effecting the improvement itself. The want of practical knowledge is no longer felt: and the occasional influence of mistaken local interests, in sometimes thwarting or giving an improper direction to public improvements, arises from the nature of man, and is common to all countries. The great demand for capital in the United States, and the extent of territory compared with the population, are, it is believed, the true causes which prevent new undertakings, and render those already accomplished, less profitable than had been expected.

1. Notwithstanding the great increase of capital during the last fifteen years, the objects for which it is required continue to be more numerous, and its application is generally more profitable than in Europe. A small portion therefore is applied to objects which offer only the prospect of remote and moderate profit; and it also happens that a less sum being subscribed at first, than is actually requisite for completing the work, this proceeds slowly; the capital applied remains unproductive for a much longer time than was necessary, and the interest accruing during that period, becomes, in fact, an injurious addition to the real expense of the undertaking.

2. The present population of the United States, compared with the extent of territory over which it is spread, does not, except in the vicinity of the seaports, admit that extensive commercial intercourse with the short distances, which, in England and some other countries, forms the principal support of artificial roads and canals. With a few exceptions canals particularly cannot in America be undertaken with a view solely to the intercourse between the two extremes of, and along the intermediate ground which they occupy. It is necessary, in order to be productive, that the canal should open a communication with a natural extensive navigation which will flow through that new channel. It follows, that, whenever that navigation requires to be improved, or when it might at some distance be connected by another canal to another navigation, the first canal will remain comparatively unproductive, until the other improvements are effected, and till the other canal is also completed. Thus the intended canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will be deprived of the additional benefit arising from the intercourse between New York and the Chesapeake, until an inland navigation shall have been opened between the Delaware and New York. Thus the expensive canals, completed around the falls of Potomac, will become more and more productive in proportion to the improvement, first of the navigation of the upper branches of the river, and then of its communication with the western waters. Some works already executed are unprofitable, many more remain unattempted, because their ultimate productiveness depends on other improvements, too extensive or too distant to be embraced by the same individuals.—The general government can alone remove these obstacles.—With resources amply sufficient for the completion of every practicable improvement, it will always supply the capital wanted for any work which it may undertake, as fast as the work itself can proceed, avoiding thereby the ruinous loss of interest on a dormant capital, and reducing the real expense to its lowest rate.—With these resources, and embracing the whole Union, it will complete on any given line all the improvements, however distant, which may be necessary to render the whole productive and eminently beneficial.—The early and efficient aid of the federal government is recommended by still more important considerations. The inconveniences, complaints, and perhaps dangers, which may result from a vast extent of territory, can no otherwise be radically removed, or prevented, than by opening speedy and easy communications through all its parts. Good roads and canals will shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite, by a still more intimate community of interests the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation, within the power of government, can more effectually tend to strength-

en and perpetuate that union, which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty.—With that view of the subject, the facts respecting canals, which have been collected in pursuance of the resolution of the senate, have been arranged under the following heads: 1. Great canals, from north to south, along the Atlantic sea-coast. —2. Communications between the Atlantic and Western Waters.—3. Communications between the Atlantic waters, and those of the great lakes, and river St. Lawrence.—4. Interior canals.

Great Canals, along the Atlantic Sea-Coast.—The map of the United States will shew that they possess a tide-water inland navigation, secure from storms and enemies, and which, from Massachusetts to the southern extremity of Georgia, is principally, if not solely, interrupted by four necks of land. These are the isthmus of Barnstable; that part of New Jersey, which extends from the Raritan to the Delaware; the peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake; and that low and marshy tract which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarle Sound. It is ascertained that a navigation for sea vessels, drawing eight feet of water, may be effected across the three last; and a canal is also believed to be practicable, not perhaps across the isthmus of Barnstable, but from the harbour of Boston to that of Rhode Island. The Massachusetts canal would be about twenty-six, the New Jersey about twenty-eight, and each of the two southern about twenty-two miles in length, making altogether less than one hundred miles.

Should this great work, the expense of which, as will hereafter be shewn, is estimated at about three millions of dollars, be accomplished, a sea vessel entering the first canal in the harbour of Boston, would, through the bay of Rhode Island, Long Island sound, and the harbour of New York, reach Brunswick on the Raritan; thence pass through the second canal to Trenton on the Delaware, down that river to Christiana, or Newcastle, and through the third canal to Elk river, and the Chesapeake; whence sailing down that bay, and up Elizabeth river, it would, through the fourth canal, enter into the Albemarle Sound, and by Pamptico, Core, and Bogue sounds, reach Beaufort and Swainsborough, in North Carolina. From the last-mentioned place, the inland navigation, through Stumpy and Toomer's Sounds, is continued with a diminished draft of water, and by cutting two low and narrow necks, not exceeding three miles together, to Cape Fear river; and thence, by an open but short and direct run along the coast, is reached that chain of islands, between which and the main the island navigation is continued to St. Mary's along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. It is unnecessary to add any comments on the utility of the work, in peace or war, for the transportation of merchandize, or the conveyance of persons.

The following table is a recapitulation of the distance to be cut out on the whole line, and of the estimated expense:

CANALS.	DIRECTION.	Distance Miles.	Cockage Feet.	Expense Dollars.
Massachusetts,	Weymouth to Taunton	26	260	1,300,000
New Jersey,	Brunswick to Trenton,	28	120	840,000
Delaware and	Christiana to Elk,	22	148	770,000
Chesapeake,	Elizabeth river to Pasquotank	22	40	330,000
Chesapeake and Albemarle,				
	Total.	98	568	3,240,000

Communications between the Atlantic and Western Waters.—The Apalachian mountains, to use an ancient generic denomination, extend in a direction west of south, from the 42d to the 34th degree of north latitude, approaching the sea, and even washed by the tide in the state of New York, and thence, in their southerly course, gradually receding from the sea shore. Viewed as a whole, their breadth may be estimated at 110 miles, and they consist in a succession of parallel ridges, following nearly the direction of the sea coast, irregularly intersected by rivers, and divided by narrow vallies. The ridge, which divides the Atlantic rivers from the western waters, generally known by the name of Allegheny, preserves throughout a nearly equal distance of 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Those mountains may, however, be perhaps considered as consisting of two principal chains: between these lies the fertile lime-stone valley, which, although occasionally interrupted by transversal ridges, and in one place, by the dividing or Allegheny ridge, may be traced from Newburgh and Esopus, on the Hudson river, to Knoxville on the Tennessee.

The eastern and narrowest chain is the Blue Ridge of Virginia, which, in its north east course, traverses under various names, the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, forms the highlands broken at West point by the tide of the Hudson, and then uniting with the green mountains, assumes a northerly direction, and divides the waters of the Hudson, and of lake Champlain, from those of Connecticut river. On the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, the Blue Ridge is united by an inferior mountain, with the great western chain, and thence to its southern extremity, becomes the principal or dividing mountain, discharging eastwardly the rivers Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, and Savannah, into the Atlantic Ocean; southwardly the Chatahouchee, and the Alabama into the Gulph of Mexico, and westwardly the New River and the Tennessee. The New River, taking a northwardly course, breaks through all the ridges of the great western chain, and, at a short distance beyond it, unites under the name of Kanhawa, with the Ohio. The Tennessee pursues, at first, a south-west direction between the two chains, until having reached, and in a westwardly course turned, the southern extremity of the great western chain, it assumes a northwardly direction, and joins its waters with those of the Ohio, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi,

The western chain, much broader, and generally more elevated, is known under the names of Cumberland and Gauley mountains, from its southern extremity, near the great bend of the Tennessee river, until it becomes in Virginia the principal or dividing mountain. Thence in its northerly course, towards the state of New York, it discharges westwardly the Green Briar river, which, by its junction with the New River, forms the Kanhawa, and the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, which, from the confluence at Pittsburgh, assume the name of Ohio. Eastwardly it pours into the Atlantic Ocean, James River, the Potomac, and the Susquehannah. From the northernmost and less elevated spurs of the chain, the Genesee flows into the lake Ontario; and in

that quarter the northerly branches of the Susquehannah seem to take their source, from amongst inferior ridges, and in their course to the Chesapeake, to break through all the mountains. From the Susquehannah, the principal chain assumes a more eastwardly direction, and washed on the north by the lateral valley of the river Mowhawk, whilst it gives rise southwardly to the Delaware, it terminates under the name of Catskill mountain, in view of the tide-water of the Hudson.

This description has been introduced for the double purpose of pointing out all the rivers which can afford the means of communication, and of shewing the impracticability, in the present state of science, of effecting a naval navigation across the mountains.

The most elevated lock-canal of which a correct description has been given, is that of Languedoc, and the highest ground over which it is carried, is only six hundred feet above the sea. It is not believed that any canal has been undertaken, or at least completed in England, of an elevation exceeding 430 feet above the waters united by it. The Allegheny mountain is generally, and from observations made in several places, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The precise height of the dividing ridge was ascertained by the commissioners, who laid out the United States road from Cumberland on the Potomac to Brownsville on the Monongahela, at 2,260 above the first, and at 2150 feet above the last river. Cumberland, from the levels taken by the Potomac Company, is itself 735 feet above tide-water. Although some more advantageous and less elevated places may be found, particularly amongst the ridges which divide some of the upper branches of the Susquehannah from the corresponding streams emptying into the river Allegheny, there is none which is not of an elevation much beyond what has ever been overcome by canals in any other country. The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which, in order to affect the ascent, requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be ascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the same proportion; nor does the chain of mountains through the whole extent, where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, afford a single pond, lake, or natural reservoir. It may be added, as a general feature of American geography, that except in the swamps along the southern sea coast, no lake is to be found in the United States, south of 41 deg. north latitude; and that almost every river, north of 42 degrees, issues from a lake or pond.

The works necessary in order to facilitate the communications from the sea-ports across the mountains to the western waters, must therefore consist either of artificial roads extending the whole way from tide-water, to the nearest and most convenient navigable western waters; or of improvements in the navigation of the leading Atlantic rivers, to the highest practicable points, connected by artificial roads across the mountains, with the nearest points, from which a permanent navigation can be relied on, down the western rivers.

Communications between the Atlantic Rivers, and the River St. Laurence and Great Lakes.—Vessels ascend the river St Laurence from the sea to Montreal. The river Sorel discharges at some distance below that town the waters of lake George and lake Champlain, which penetrate southwardly within the United States. From Montreal to lake Ontario, the ascent of the river St. Laurence is estimated at about 200 feet. From the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, an inland navigation, for vessels of more than 100 tons burthen, is continued more than one thousand miles, through lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, to the western and southern extremities of lake Michigan, without any other interruption than that of the falls and rapids of Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario. The descent from fort Schlosser to Devil's Hole, a distance of four miles, which includes the perpendicular falls of Niagara, has by correct measurement been ascertained at 375 feet. The whole fall from lake Erie to lake Ontario, is estimated at 450 feet, making the elevation of lake Erie above tide-water, 65 feet.

Lake Superior, the largest of those inland seas, communicates with the northern extremity of lake Huron, by the river and rapids of St. Mary's. The fall of these is not ascertained; but it is said that a small canal has been opened around the the most difficult part, by the North-West Fur Company.

Five of the Atlantic rivers approach the waters of the St. Laurence; viz. the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Connecticut, the North, or Hudson river, and the Tioga branch of the Susquehannah. This last river will afford an useful communication with the river Seneca, and Genessee, which empty into lake Ontario. The length of the portage has not been precisely stated; and the general navigation of the Susquehannah has already been noticed. It may however be observed, that it is the only Atlantic river whose sources approach both the western waters, and those of the St. Laurence.

The three eastern rivers afford convenient communications with the province of Lower Canada, but not with that extensive inland navigation, which penetrates through the United States, within two hundred miles of the Mississippi. No statement has been received of any improvement having been made on the Penobscot, or Kennebeck; and a very imperfect account has been obtained of some short canals opened around the several falls of the river Connecticut. One at Bellows falls, in the state of Vermont, has been particularly mentioned, and is the highest improvement on the river.

What is called the North River is a narrow and long bay, which, in its northwardly course from the harbour of New York, breaks through, or turns all the mountains, affording a tide navigation for vessels of 80 tons to Albany and Troy, 160 miles above New York. This peculiarity distinguishes the North River from all the other bays and rivers of the United States. The tide in no other ascends higher than the granite ridge, or comes within thirty miles of the Blue Ridge, or eastern chains of mountains. In the North River, it breaks through the Blue Ridge at West Point, ascends above the eastern termination of the Catskill, or great western chain.

A few miles above Troy, and the head of the tide, the Hudson from the north, and the Mohawk from the west, unite their waters, and form

the North River. The Hudson in its course upwards approaches the waters of lake Champlain, and the Mohawk, those of lake Ontario.

The works necessary to effect water communications between the tide water and the North River, the St. Laurence, and all the lakes, (lake Superior only excepted) are therefore estimated at four millions of dollars, viz.

	Dollars.
Northern navigation to lake Champlain.....	800,000
Western navigation to lake Ontario	2,200,000
Falls of Niagara for a sloop navigation.....	1,000,000
	4,000,000

Interior Canals.—Under this denomination will be included all the canals of which any knowledge has been obtained, and which are not immediately on the rivers opening communications with the western waters or with those of St. Laurence, although some of them may be considered as extending those communications to more remote sea-ports.

Turnpike, or Artificial Roads.—A great number of artificial roads have been completed in the eastern and middle states, at an expense varying from less than one thousand to fourteen thousand dollars a mile. The labour bestowed on the least expensive species consist in shortening the distance, diminishing the ascent of hills, removing rocks, levelling, raising and giving, a proper shape to the bed of the roads, draining them by ditches, and erecting bridges over the intervening streams. But the natural soil of the road is used, instead of covering it with a stratum of gravel or pounded stones.

Fifty turnpike companies have been incorporated, since the year 1803, in the state of Connecticut alone; and the roads undertaken by those companies are all of that description. Thirty-nine of those roads extending together 770 miles, are completed.

No particular account has been received of the roads in the other eastern states; but it is known that besides some of a similar description with those of the state of Connecticut, several of a more expensive kind have been completed, particularly in Massachusetts.

A greater capital has been vested on turnpike roads in the state of New York, than in any other. In less than seven years, sixty-seven companies have been incorporated, with a nominal capital of near five millions of dollars, for the purpose of making more than three thousand miles of artificial roads; and twenty-one other companies have also been incorporated with a capital of 400,000 dollars, for the purpose of erecting 21 toll-bridges.

More detailed information has been obtained respecting the roads in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

In New Jersey a turnpike road has lately been completed from Trenton to Brunswick. The distance is 25 miles: the greatest angle of ascent 3 degrees, and the road is nearly in a straight line, the only considerable obstruction being the Sand Hills, through which it is necessary to dig at the depth of thirty feet, in order not to exceed the angle of ascent. The road is 36 feet wide, fifteen feet of which are covered with about six inches of gravel. A few wooden bridges, with stone abutments and piers, have been erected across the intervening streams.

In Pennsylvania artificial roads of the most substantial kind, have been completed, or are proceeding from Philadelphia, in sundry directions.

In Maryland, roads extending from Baltimore in various directions have lately been undertaken by several companies and are rapidly proceeding.

South of the Potomac few artificial roads have been undertaken. From Alexandria one is now progressing in a northwestwardly direction towards Middleburgh. Another has lately been commenced from Richmond to Ross's coal-mine. But the only one which, so far as any accounts have been received, is completed, extends twelve miles from Manchester, opposite to Richmond, in a westwardly direction to the coal-mines of Falling Creek.

The greater progress made in the improvement of roads in the northern parts of the Union, must be principally ascribed to a more compact population, which renders those improvements more necessary, and at the same time supplies with greater facility the means of effecting them. The same difference is perceptible in the number of bridges erected in the several states.

In the eastern states, and particularly Massachusetts, wooden bridges, uniting boldness to elegance, and having no defect but want of durability, have been erected over the broadest and deepest rivers. In the lower counties of Pennsylvania stone bridges are generally found across all the small streams. Both in that state, and at some distance eastwardly, bridges with stone piers and abutments, and a wooden superstructure, are common over wide rivers.

The want of bridges south of Pennsylvania, even on the main post road, is sensibly felt. One lately thrown across the Potomac three miles above the city of Washington, and which without any intervening piers, is wholly suspended to iron chains extending from bank to bank, deserves notice on account of the boldness of its construction, and of its comparative cheapness.

The general principles of improved roads seem to be: 1st. The reduction of hills by diminishing the angle of ascent, which ought not to exceed, whenever practicable, 3 degrees and a half, and under no circumstances, 5 degrees: 2d. A sufficient convexity in the bed of the road, together with ditches and drains, all which are intended to prevent the injury caused by standing water or freshes: 3d. An artificial bed of pounded stones or gravel, sufficiently substantial to support the weight of the carriages in general use on the road, either for the conveyance of persons, or for the transportation of merchandize.

On the last point it appears, from the facts already stated, or scattered in the communications received on that subject: 1st. That the stones ought to be similar in quality and reduced to the same size which should not exceed three inches in diameter: 2d. That the preferable qualities of stone, rank in the following order: hard black stone, granite, flint, or quartz, blue lime stone, white ditto: 3d. That the stratum may be either of pounded stones twelve inches thick, or of pounded stones ten inches thick, with two inches of gravel spread over the stones, or entirely of gravel eighteen inches thick: 4th. That when

the materials are equally convenient, the expense of those three modes will not materially differ, but that the rate of expense depends principally on the number of hills and bridges, distance of materials, breadth of the road, and price of labour; and 5th, that the general adoption of broad wheels for the transportation of heavy loads, is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages expected from the most substantial artificial roads. On the degree of convexity, and on the proper shape to be given to the natural bed of the road under the artificial stratum, a diversity of opinions seems to prevail.

Recapitulation of Resources.—The improvements which have been respectfully suggested as most important, in order to facilitate the communication between the great geographical divisions of the United States, will now be recapitulated; and their expense compared with the resources applicable to that object.

	Dollars.
I. From north to south, in a direction parallel to the sea coast:	
1. Canals opening an inland navigation for sea vessels from Massachusetts to North Carolina, being more than two-thirds of the Atlantic sea-coast of the United States, and across all the principle capes, Cape Fear excepted	3,000,000
2. A great turnpike road from Maine to Georgia, along the whole extent of the Atlantic sea-coast.....	4,800,000
II. From east to west, forming communications across the mountains between the Atlantic and Western rivers:	
1. Improvement of the navigation of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them.....	1,500,000
2. Four first-rate turnpike roads from those rivers across the mountains, to the four corresponding western rivers	2,800,000
3. Canal around the fall of the Ohio..	300,000
4. Improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans.....	200,000
III. In a northern and north-westwardly direction, forming inland navigations between the Atlantic sea-coast, and the great lakes and the St. Laurence:	
1. Inland navigation between the North river and lake Champlain.....	800,000
2. Great inland navigation opening the whole way by canals, from the North river to lake Ontario.....	2,200,000
3. Canal round the falls and rapids of Niagara, opening a sloop navigation from lake Ontario to the upper lakes, as far as the extremities of lake Michigan	1,000,000
Making together.....	16,600,000

We refer our readers to Panorama, Vol I. p. 1323—Vol. II. pp. 373, 1153—Vol. III. pp. 389, 856—Vol. IV. pp. 555, 750, 790—where will be found such other useful intelligence, as, with the present interesting Report, will completely elucidate the present state of the United States. —For comparison with the method of arranging the turnpike roads in England, see page 1. *et seq.* of our present volume for three Reports of Committee of the hon. House of Commons.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Vaccination.—St. Salvador (Brazils), June 13, 1808.—The Vaccine inoculation has been first practised in St. Salvador towards the close of the year 1804, and since spread through all the provinces by orders from the Prince of Brazils. His royal highness appointed Dr. J. A. Barbosa to superintend and promote the new practice, and so beneficial have been its effects, that the Small-Pox, which was very destructive here, has almost totally disappeared.

INDIES, EAST.

Spontaneous Combustion of wet Paper in a hot Climate.—The following is to be added to those instances of spontaneous combustion, which we lately submitted to our readers. [Vide Panorama, Vol. V p. 135.] The ship Albion, Capt. James Robertson, was burnt at Whampoa in China, in December, 1807, under the following circumstances:—On the morning of the 4th, the hon. Company's treasure left Canton, and Captain Robertson proceeded down the river, with a quantity of money belouging to the owners, but did not reach the ship until about half past six in the evening; going over the gangway, Captain Robertson observed to the officer, who at this time was employed receiving the honorable company's treasure, and had then upwards of one million and a half of dollars on board, that there was a strong smell of fire; went below to discern if possible from whence it proceeded, and observing the people at work in the main hatchway, inquired whether or not they perceived any smell of fire, to which they replied in the negative. Captain R. then when to the fore hatchway, uncovered it, and removed the hatches, when the flame burst forth with great fury so high as the main stay. He ordered the hatches to be put on again and used every endeavour to smother the flames but without effect. At 3 A.M. of the 5th, the ebb tide having made, she went over on her broad side; the decks by this time were so much heated, as to oblige the people to quit her. At four in the afternoon she was completely burnt to the water's edge. Such was the fury of the flames that the treasure between decks was run into masses of from two to ten thousand dollars weight.—Suspicion of misconduct or carelessness fell on the people on board, and it was said, that a sea-cunny had dropped a candle in the fore-hold, and concealed the accident through fear; but as there was no desertion among the people, this was not believed.—A later account states authentically, that the loss of the Albion was not occasioned through carelessness as had been conjectured, but in consequence of some *paper umbrellas*, received on board as cargo, *packed up not thoroughly dry, which had caught fire in the hold.* Similar accidents have occurred through the same means.

Arrivals from China.—Bombay, Jan. 9, 1808.—We are happy to announce the safe arrival of a large and valuable convoy of ships from China and other places, during the course of the last seven days; three of them, namely, the Anna, Friendship and Cornwallis, have made a remarkable voyage, to and from China, having completed the same in 4 months and 23 days. The Anna left this port on the 2d, and the others on the 13th of August last.

Nautical Remarks.—Situation and description of the two following rocks, the authenticity of which may be relied upon: Bale of Cotton Rock.—N. Latitude, 5: 18. East Long. (from London) 90: 44.—It is about the size of a large room, is high, and has the appearance of a ship under sail.—The above account is from the verbal information, confirmed by the journal of a gentleman, who has been twice upon the rock.—Le Meme's Reef,—N. Latitude, 1: 20. East Long. (from London) 94: 20.—The reef is 8 or 10 feet above the surface of the sea, and extends about a mile from east to west.—This account is from the information of the same gentleman above alluded to, who was with Monsieur Le Meme at the time he discovered the rock, and went upon it.—He afterwards saw it, and attempted to get upon it, but was prevented by a heavy swell of the sea.

Chinese Junk at Calcutta.—Feb. 23, 1808.—A Chinese junk is now in the river; she is supposed to come from Mergui. This is said to be the first instance of the kind.—During a storm on Monday, March 17, the Chinamen had an opportunity of shewing their humanity to nine Lascars, who were tossing about at the mercy of the elements in the neighbourhood of the junk. The Chinamen threw a log of wood overboard, connected to their vessel by a rope, which served as a lifebuoy, and by that means, the unfortunate sufferers were drawn on board, though nearly lifeless.—One singular circumstance may be mentioned, which serves to illustrate the violence of this storm: a six-oared pinnace, (belonging to the Lady Barlow) which was lying upon the beach near the top of the Esplanade, was thrown up the bank, carried across the Respondentia walk, and lodged among the bricks on the opposite side. This we should have thought incredible—had we not witnessed the circumstances.—It can only be accounted for by supposing, that she had been upset by the violence of the waves, and afterwards repeatedly overturned by violent gusts of wind.

Tigers on Saugor Island; escaped by swimming and diving.—Saugor Island has so long been considered as the favourite haunt of tigers, that we are not surprised at so many accidents happening to people who land upon it. We insert the following account of a narrow escape from one of these animals, in the hope that it may induce people to be cautious how they venture upon the island. It will also point out to those who are good swimmers, the best method of escaping from tigers, as they seldom take to the water, unless much pressed by hunger.—A bhurr, laden with water for the Castle Eden, having, through the mismanagement of the people, got aground on Saugor Island, Mr. Tyrer went with a boat's crew to endeavour to get her off; and for the sake of the walk, leaped on shore, whilst his boat pulled towards the bhurr; and striking in a little way from the beach, he unluckily came upon the haunt of a large royal tiger, which by the noise he made, fortunately gave Mr. Tyrer warning of the danger he was approaching: immediately on seeing the ferocious animal, Mr. T. sprang towards the water, and the tiger plunged after him, with all the eagerness of pursuit. Mr. T. although an excellent swimmer, observing his adversary gaining upon him, with a presence of mind, which ultimately saved him from the fangs of the monster, dived, and continued under water as long as possible; when, on again raising his head above the surface, he had the pleasure to behold his antagonist swimming leisurely back to land. The boat coming up, he shortly after got safely on board of her, thus escaping a very imminent danger.

Ceremony in Jews' Synagogue at Cochin.—Bombay, Jan. 27, 1808.—A correspondent has favoured us with some account of a ceremony, that took place last Christmas day, in the synagogue of white Jews near Cochin; from which we extract the following:—"All things being prepared in the synagogue, the Rabbis, and Elders, with the whole of the people, male and female, assembled and arranged, each in their allotted places.—The Dewan of the Rajah of Travancore, attended by the British Resident, approached in procession and entered the synagogue at sun-set of the 25th December.—They were received by the Elders at the gate of the congregation standing up, and were led to seats, which had been prepared for them, in front of the ark; and under the extended wings of the cherubim.—Being seated, the service of the evening commenced.—The chief priest, standing before the altar of the Lord, in the presence of the congregation, spread forth his hands towards heaven, and with prayer and supplication, the whole standing, implored a blessing upon His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.—All the people saying, *Amen.*—The words of the favourite air of *God save the King*, having been previously translated into the Hebrew

language, were then chaunted, the whole congregation joined in the chorus.—Following this, a benediction was implored for his highness the Ram Rajah of Travancore; and a compliment, suited to the solemn occasion, was addressed, by the chief priest, to the resident, and to the Dewan.—The service being concluded, the Dewan of Travancore, in a few words neatly delivered, expressed for his master and himself, the high sense which was entertained of the honour and favour conferred on them; and turning round to the elders, requested, that the Rajah of Travancore might be permitted to make an offering of a crown of gold, to be placed within the ark of the tabernacle, upon the sacred book of the law; and requested further, that he himself might be permitted to make an offering of a rich chandelier to illuminate the Sanctuary.—These requests having been gratefully acceded to, and suitably acknowledged; the Resident, and the Dewan, retired in the same manner, and with like ceremony, as had been observed on their entrance."

Conflict of Gods at Negapatam.—The city of Negapatam is very considerable, having 17 large and 68 small pagodas, in which lamps are kept burning all night before their idols: there are also five mosques, two Catholic and two Protestant churches.—Mr. Vos relates the following incident as having lately taken place:—A few days ago, when the Malabars were carrying their idols in procession through the streets, it happened that they carried the god Seeva through a part of the city which belongs to the god Vishnu; in consequence of which a violent tumult was excited, in which one of the gods was beaten, two houses were demolished, three men killed, and several others wounded.

French true Politeness.—As we some time ago gave an account of the unmanly behaviour of a French sea officer,* we have great pleasure in exhibiting a character diametrically opposite. The following letter is an honourable testimony, and speaks for itself.

To L. Motard, Esq. Capt. Com. of the French Frigate, La Semillante.—Dear Sir, Having at length reached that port which the chance of war has destined us to enter, we hasten to request you will be pleased to accept our sincere and warmest acknowledgements for the very many polite and kind attentions you have shewn to our wants and comforts, during a period of nearly ten weeks we remained on board the frigate you command. We are well aware of the irksomeness of the situation in which you have been placed, in having to conciliate the minds of a body of men, whose language, and even habits of life, in many instances, widely differ from yours, and whose nation is at this period unfortunately at war with your own, but at the same time feel happy in the occasion now afforded us of bearing honourable testimony to the perseverance you have evinced in the attempt, and ultimate success in so arduous an undertaking. We have also to request you will have the goodness to express to your officers the grateful sense we entertain of the kind attentions they have on all occasions shewn us.—Mrs. Mick begs leave to add her tribute of praise, and truly grateful thanks for the extremely polite and delicate manner in which you have at all times conducted yourself towards her.—With sincere good wishes for your health and happiness, we remain, dear Sir, your much obliged and very obedient servants, (Signed) *R. Turton*, Lieut. Colonel, Bengal Artillery.—*J. P. Keasberry*, Captain, Madras Est.—*C. Bean*, late Commander of the Gilwell.—*W. Richardson*, late Com. of the Althea.—*R. Dickie*, late Commander of the Elizabeth.—*W. C. Ord*, late Passenger on the Althea.—*Port Napoleon, Nov.* 1, 1807.

Scurvy.—To the Editor.—The preservation of seamen from the scurvy,* and even the cure of that disease so far as it has yet been investigated, being best effected by fresh succulent vegetables, you will oblige me by the insertion of the inclosed letter from Mr. Charles Edman, surgeon of his majesty's ship Russell, as shewing, in a clear and distinct manner, the practicability of employing the Kew Nopal, as it is called here, for that valuable purpose, to which it appears peculiarly adapted, by being so far an air plant as to preserve life, and the capacity of vegetation, for months after an entire removal from the earth or watering gardens.—J. Anderson.—*March*, 1808.

H. M. Ship Russell, Madras Roads, 3d March, 1808.—Sir, The plant, by the name of Kew Nopal, which you were so polite as to furnish me with to try its effects in scurvy, that was so general among the crew of his majesty's ship Russell, after a cruize of three months, entirely confined to sea diet, I have the pleasure to say, proved so agreeable to those who had it given them in its raw state, that they compared it to sorrell, and I have no doubt but it would have proved highly useful could it have been continued; but owing to a diarrhœa, which generally occurs on the first use of every kind of fresh diet, I was obliged to desist from giving the Nopal or any other succulent vegetable, and to pay attention to the state of the bowels by opiates, and occasionally, by a little creta or some absorbent to correct the acidity in the stomach. As I considered the whole of the crew as being more

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 408—Vol. IV. p. 1219.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 804, for Dr. Anderson's former letters on this subject.

or less affected with the scurvy, and the necessity of their having vegetables with their boiled fresh meat, I made use of the Nopal in a manner more admissible, which was to put a proportion every day in the coppers with their soup; this I think is a preferable mode, it being less likely to affect the bowels than in a raw state.—Having been so little able to speak of its benefit from our not having quitted the coast, I can only say, that from a knowledge of the utility of vegetables in scurvy, I will endeavour to obviate any effects on the bowels by opiates, and hope that the next time I have the pleasure of writing to you on the subject, to be able to speak of the benefit obtained, as it is so easily taken care of by keeping it in the air.—Therefore request you will furnish me with a further supply, as we have nothing that will keep so long in a fresh succulent state.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES EDMUND, Surgeon of H. M. Ship Russell.

TURKEY.

Proceedings at Constantinople.—Nov. 25. The Grand Vizier has caused the Bachi Aga, Commandant of the Marine, and the fanatical enemy of every thing that was Turkish, to be beheaded. This event has caused a great sensation in this capital. We have been equally astonished at learning of the deposition of Hagi Pacha, Commandant of the Castles of the Dardanelles, who has been sent into exile. He has been replaced by Rahill Pacha, who is considered as a zealous partizan of the Porte. M. Bosgowich has presented his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires from Prussia. —The great camp of Daud-Pacha, near Constantinople, is now occupied by the particular troops of Mustapha Bairactar, and by the Seymans which he has organized with inconceivable promptitude. All the others are gone to the grand army of Romelia, or returned into their provinces. Of this number, the troops of the Beys and Ayans of Asia form the greater part. These, before their departure, engaged themselves by a most sacred oath, before the Grand Vizier, to sacrifice all their personal animosities, and to appear at the first signal, to defend the Mahometan religion and the empire. Ismael Bey of Seres, Kara Asmann Oglu, and Kaleangh Oglu, were the first who set out; they were followed by the celebrated Ciapin Oglu.—Mustapha Bairactar is incessantly occupied in augmenting the Seymans, which he will raise to 160,000 men; they are to have red, green, and white uniforms. These troops will be divided into buluks of 1600 men each. There will be for each buluk a Binbaschi, a Muhlahsir (two staff officers), 16 Jusbasches, and 160 Oubaschi (captains and lieutenants). The Grand Vizier has entirely done away the obstacle which resulted from a difference of religion, and which the Porte has hitherto so inviolably respected. Turks and Greeks are to serve indiscriminately in the corps of Seymans. Mustapha has already, at Rudschuk, many Greeks among his best troops, and on the 12th October, his confidant and his banker made their entry under an escort of sixty Seymans, who were all Armenians.—The Grand Vizier caused, in the month of October, a great number of casgis (rowers and fishermen) to come to the environs of the capital, in order to make them serve on board the fleet. The ancient corps of Janissaries every day decreases.—The Grand Vizier has just caused to be executed the most powerful supporters of that corps, who were the most strenuously opposed to the Nizamgedid, the *ci-devant* Siemen Baschi, and the Inspectors of Arsenals, Khwigi Oglu and Mustapha Aga. This last having called to the 25th cohort of Janissaries, to which he belonged, for assistance, Mustapha immediately killed him with a blow of the sabre; the executioner immediately cut off his head, as well as that of his unfortunate companion.—The Grand Seignior has, by a decree, given to the Vizier unlimited powers for the augmentation of the forces, both by sea and land. This minister completely paid the new troops before the commencement of the Fast, and what is very important, has established a chamber of finances, particularly for the Seymans, at the head of which he has placed the former treasurer, Bedelisch Effendi. He has replaced the minister of finances by the ancient Crausch-bachi (marshal of the court), Tohsim-Achmet Effendi, who has for successor Harnand Mehmisch Effendi, formerly president of the army accounts. Thanks be to the indefatigable vigilance and energy of Mustapha Bairactar, all these important changes have been peaceably effected.—Egypt continues to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity. The Pacha of Bagdad pursues with vigour the important advantages which he has lately gained over the Wechabites.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Another Proclamation has been issued for further proroguing Parliament from Jan. 16th to the 19th, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Fast Day.—A Proclamation has been issued for appointing a fast for Feb. 8. in England, and Feb. 9, 1809, for Scotland.

His Majesty's Declaration relative to the Negociation proposed by France and Russia. —The overtures made to his majesty by the governments of Russia and of France have not led to negociation; and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.—The

continued appearance of a negociation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.—It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the councils of those who are combined to resist her oppressions: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent dangers of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.—That such was, in fact, the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his majesty from Erfurth, his majesty entertained a strong persuasion.—But at a moment when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the king felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.—It was difficult for his majesty to believe, that the emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power with which his imperial majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations. When therefore it was proposed to his majesty to enter into negociation for a general peace, in concert with his majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti Possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis, consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, with fairness and moderation, on his majesty's part, real and sincere.—The king professed his readiness to enter into such negociation in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his majesty had received. But as his majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his majesty's just confidence that the government of Spain, acting in the name of his catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII, was understood to be a party of the negociation.—The reply returned by France to this proposition of his majesty casts off at once the thin disguise, which had been assumed for a momentary purpose; and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that government. The universal Spanish nation is described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish Insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the government of Spain as a party to any negociation, is rejected as inadmissable and insulting.—With astonishment as well as with grief his majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes as "insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in behalf of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; thus giving the sanction of his imperial majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.—The king would readily have embraced an opportunity of negociation, which might have afforded any hope or prospect of a peace, compatible with justice an with honour. His majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit his majesty's consenting to commence a negociation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.—Westminster, Dec. 15, 1808.

Subscription in Aid of the Spanish Patriots.—On Friday, Dec. 2, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the merchants and others took place at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of supplying the Spanish Patriots with clothing, and other necessaries. The Lord Mayor presided; and Mr. Alderman Rowcroft moved, "that it was the sense of the meeting, that subscriptions should be immediately entered into, for supplying the Spanish armies with necessaries."—This resolution was carried unanimously, and with much applause. The meeting then proceeded to form a committee, composed of a great number of the most respectable merchants of London, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which they were assembled, and the following address was published by them, Dec. 13—"The committee appointed on the 9th of December, by the merchants and inhabitants of London, to attend to the application of a general subscription in aid of the brave Spanish Patriots, now strug-

gling in the field to defend their country from a foreign and cruel invader, cannot discharge that duty without making an earnest appeal to the attention of their generous countrymen, of all ranks, in behalf of a nation and a cause so interesting to all the sympathies of Britons. —A people contending for their independence, liberties, and security, from foreign tyranny and oppression—a nation, friendly in its dispositions—honourable in all its national conduct and character—fitted by political and commercial interests and relations, to be closely connected in alliance and friendship with Great Britain, and now struggling with heroic fortitude, in a common cause, against a common and most formidable foe; suffering in the arduous conflict the greatest hardships, and enduring the severest privations, has, surely, strong claims of every kind on every inhabitant of these islands; and though the greatest exertions have, with the general approbation of this nation, been made by government to afford the most extensive, speedy, and effectual aids of treasure, arms, ammunition, military stores, equipments, and clothing, for the maintenance and support of the Spanish troops, together with the succour of large bodies of British soldiers, it is still felt, that the generous manifestation of the popular sentiment, and such further aids, of various kinds, as a general and liberal subscription may supply, cannot but have an effect animating and consoling to the Spanish soldier, and convincing to the Spanish government and people, of the perfect union in opinion and sentiment which on this subject subsists throughout these islands. The committee rely, with confidence, that the good example of the public corporations and companies, and of the inhabitants of the metropolis, will be followed by the principal cities, towns, and districts of the united kingdom, in order to form together an offering worthy of the great cause for which it is made, of the high character and affluence of the empire which presents it, and fit to be accepted by the gallant, disinterested, and high spirited nation, to whose brave defenders it is offered." —The subscription already amounts to upwards of £30,000. The Duke of Queensbury, to his eternal honour, as a peer of the realm, has subscribed £5,000.—The following is a list of the supplies (sent and ordered by government) for the Spanish armies, as contained in a letter of the chancellor of the exchequer, and read at the above meeting:—Suits of clothing and cloth for 241,400 men; great coats, and cloth for great coats, for 100,000 men; shirts 35,000; sheeting 100,000 yds.; calico 882,000 do.; linen 116,000 do.; shoes as many as can be procured.—Of the above articles, the following have been actually forwarded to Spain, at different times:—uniforms complete for 58,500 men; cloth for do. 50,000; linen and callico 200,000 yds.; great coats 33,750; shirts 23,000; shoes 73,000 pairs.*

Address to the Clergy of the Diocese of London.—Fulham House, Nov. 23, 1808. Rev. Sir, Having obtained a copy of the following resolutions, which have been lately entered into by all the most respectable inhabitants of Windsor, they appeared to me so well calculated to promote the great object they have in view, (namely, the suppression of those gross profanations of the Lord's Day, which are now most prevalent and most obnoxious;) that I thought I could not do a more material service to the inhabitants of my diocese, than by requesting the clergy to promote similar resolutions in their respective parishes, wherever the same profanations or any other flagrant violations of the Lord's Day have taken place. I hope, therefore, you will have the goodness to exert yourself with zeal in the accomplishment of this most laudable purpose: and am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother, B. LONDON.

Resolutions of a Meeting for promoting a due Observance of the Sabbath.—At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and castle of Windsor, held at the Guildhall, on Tuesday the 26th of April, 1808, for the purpose of adopting such resolutions as should be thought most effectual for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, within the borough and its neighbourhood;—James Egelstone, Esq. Mayor, in the chair:—Resolved, That the practice of opening shops, or otherwise exercising trades or callings on Sundays; the delivery of goods by the common carriers; and the admission of persons into public-houses and suffering tippling therein, during divine service; are gross breaches of the Sabbath, and tend greatly to the corruption of morals and the increase of dissipation. —Resolved, That the persons present at this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to discountenance such practices; and that they will not apply or send to any shop whatsoever, for goods, provisions, or any other article, on Sunday, nor suffer their servants or any of their respective families so to do; and they do recommend to the inhabitants generally to

* Our readers are requested to refer to Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 984 *et seq.*—where will be found an address and propositions for a subscription in aid of the Spaniards, intended to have been proposed at the Argyle Rooms so far back as JULY LAST—and if they had been properly attended to, at *that* period, the Spaniards might, *long ere this*, have been enjoying the relief now proffered. However, *better late than never*, as the proverb says; and we sincerely hope it is not yet too late to shew the Spaniards that *every* individual in the country is in unison with the actions of government.

conform to this resolution.—Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the several trades-people of this town and neighbourhood to keep their shops close shut during the whole day of every Sunday (excepting where it may be unavoidably necessary for light, and in that case to remove all appearance of exposing goods for sale from the windows;) and not to sell any thing except in cases of absolute necessity, nor to permit the carriers to deliver goods at their respective houses during the day.—Resolved, That it be recommended to all persons who employ workmen, labourers, and others, weekly, to pay all such their wages in sufficient time to preclude the necessity of their purchasing provisions or other necessaries on a Sunday.—Resolved, That these resolutions be signed, and copies thereof be printed, together with extracts from the several acts of parliament relative to the due observance of the Lord's Day, and circulated thoughout this town and neighbourhood. —Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the mayor, who proposed the above resolutions for promoting good order and due observance of the Sabbath Day.—A number of gentlemen were appointed a committee to act as occasion may require, in promoting the object of this meeting. Among them are, the mayor, justice, and town-clerk; the magistrates of the counties of Berks and Bucks, acting in the adjoining parishes; the dean and canons of Windsor; the provost and fellows of Eton; the vicars of New and Old Windsor; the minister of Clewer, &c. &c.—These Resolutions were also undersigned by upwards of seventy gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGROES, ESPECIALLY THE CHILDREN, IN THE BRITISH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

Though the Panorama was not vociferous in condemning the Slave Trade, yet it was hearty in rejoicing when that traffic was abolished. It looked, however, much further than that interference of the legislature, to the probable effects, and results of it, for years to come. Among these the education and instruction of the negroes, held a principal place; and, disregarding manifest inconveniences, our work gave *entire*, [Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1129] the Bishop of London's excellent Letter "To the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors, of Plantations, &c. in the British West-India Islands," a tract written expressly on that important subject. With truly honourable as well as ardent zeal, that pious and eminent prelate recommended to the persons most interested, the beginning of this humane and laudable work, pointing out both their duty and their interest, in lightening the bondage of their negro servants, by teaching them the knowledge of God, enjoining them the sacred rest of the Sabbath, urging the regulation of the intercourse among the sexes, and diffusing the blessed and benign hope of salvation, through the Great Mediator.

Such an effort could hardly have been made in vain; and among the returns to it, are sundry letters, the contents of which are of great interest, on this subject. We embrace an opportunity of laying them before our readers, and they will be found in this work, EXCLUSIVELY. We cannot prevent our periodical contemporaries from abstracting them, *after we have published them*, as they have done a multitude of other articles, but, we refer to the test of comparison of dates, to vindicate our claims to priority and fidelity.

We offer first, a letter from a planter in Jamaica to the Bishop of London, dated June 25. 1808. Secondly, a letter not addressed to the Bishop, but intended for his perusal, from another planter, in the same island; and thirdly, a circular address to the clergy and proprietors of plantations in the islands, which contains his lordship's reply to objections, after full consideration of those remarks which have reached him, and the information he has derived from numerous communications with very intelligent men. The complimentary and confidential parts of these letters are omitted, of course.

MY LORD, *Jamaica, June* 25, 1808.

.....Your benevolent and pious design, I consider as a licence to the individual, who comports with your sentiments, to offer whatever matter his local experience affords, to promote the noble and laudable objects you have zealously contemplated and recommended; and should mine be graciously received, I shall be happy to dilate upon the subject of this letter.....

Permit me to add, that America is my native country, to which my father migrated, from Durham, in 1740; and that I came here, previous to the revolution in the former country, and became a sugar planter by purchase.

The morals and habits I brought with me, were repugnant to the horrid system exercised among "the most hapless of the human race;" and my visit to America in 1792, with intent to settle there *permanently*, with my numerous family, increased that general disapprobation and abhorrence. I returned to Jamaica, in 1801, with my family, apparently doomed to end our days in these "tents of Kedar:"—from the deplorable prospects presented to the heavily burthened and groaning agriculture, which admits not a ray of hope to the planter of leaving it, to live in his former competence *elsewhere*; while his produce, raised in extreme toil, and sold at the *only*

market, to which he can send it, will scarcely pay for the casks he sends it in!

I greatly fear *this*, and increasing debt to the British merchant, on whose capital he purchases and cultivates, will interrupt the realization of your lordship's benignant views; devoutly as I pray for their success, and that your philanthropy may be universally imitated.

I consider the original settlement and management of slaves in Jamaica, as having been founded in error, and nourished in vice; until it has become like the Augean stable, and requires Herculean labour to cleanse it. The powerful interference of the parliament of the mother country *only* is equal to these effects; for a late trial,* by what the consolidated slave code constitutes "a court of protectors," justifies my assertion, that the law itself is a *mockery* of the humane purposes it feigns to embrace, and is a *delusion* to the rulers of the nation. All minor attempts or exertions to prevent abuses or improvements in the condition of slaves, will be vain. I rejoice therefore to behold in your lordship so pure and powerful an advocate for them.

Previous to my last return to the island, a gentleman, who was a planter, procured from America a lay Baptist, one Moses Baker (a coloured or Mulatto man of good, peaceable, disposition) to instruct and exhort his slaves. The goodly reports of this man induced me to write, and obtain, that gentleman's permission, to allow him to visit and preach to mine. But before I could advance in this essay several lay Methodists, who congregated and exhorted free coloured people and slaves, in Kingston, were apprehended by the magistracy, and, I believe, imprisoned; and it was with difficulty the unoffending Baker was saved from transportation, by the firmness of his employer.

I have warmly contended (against the torrent of opinion) "*that the abolition of the Slave Trade will become a blessing to the West-Indies.*" That it will necessarily incite greater care and providence for them, *generally*; and particularly, for pregnant women, to prepare them comforts, and proper lodging in hospitals, &c. with various other requisite means to preserve their offspring; and also encourage *licit* connexions; which you wisely advise.

Surely if evils are to be apprehended from *untutored* savages, as they are imported from Africa, in proportion to numbers, the apprehensions will diminish, when additions to these numbers cease.

Analagous circumstances and facts, in the southern states of America, also manifest, that civilization did not make any progress while supplies from Africa fed the barbarous ideas and native recollections of their slaves.

In 1770, I witnessed slavery in all its rigour and misery, in Virginia. A wretchedness, aggravated by cold and nakedness; which the genial clime of the West-Indies precludes. Yet, on my return there in 1792, I beheld a most wonderful change. Civilized reasonable beings, but *nominally* slaves, for little more than the name of slavery existed. I found barbarians and heathens turned to christianity! and admired the universal toleration of religion, emanating from that sense of political good, which had abolished the African Slave Trade.

Guided by the spirit of our Divine Teacher, Christian pastors of every denomination had introduced themselves among this *once* hapless race, and taught them submission, repentance, and forgiveness, as the way to future bliss. The results became manifest, by their population doubling itself in sixteen years; whereas, before, it was necessary to import 15,000 yearly, to keep up their *census*. Labour, tillage, wealth, and comforts now enriched the master; and humanity rased from the slave the remembrance of his former woe.

These *truths* I have earnestly though unavailingly represented; for I possess not that magnitude of property, which commands here a magnitude of influence; and, retired to the calm of an agricultural life, I seek it not in public pursuits. I have reasoned from comparative facts, "that religion was indispensable in humanising our slaves;" and, by giving them a knowledge of moral duty, we should draw from them far more labour than is forced by iron severity.

I grieve to say, an opposite opinion prevails; and arguments are used, to shew, "*that our safety is secured by ignorance!*" May an interposing Providence dispel the mistaken policy which rejects ordinances and measures, so expedient to our prosperity! and may the event justify the inscrutable means, He may have appointed, thus to bring myriads to the light!

In respect to the method of effecting YOUR charitable and salutary institution, I do not exactly accord, as to the facility of establishing it, by assimilating the *Hindoos* and *Africans*; because the *one* professes a national illumination and improved talents; the *other*, we find with a depravity and savageness of heart, which contributes some sanction to the conclusions made of their inferiority, by President Jefferson in his Notes, and which my own studious researches have not yet enabled me to controvert.

The pious missionaries, who have been successful in other countries, in converting

* See the "Proceedings of the Council of Protection, in the case of *Betsy Martin*, a Mustee Slave," at Savana-la-Mar, the 20th March, 1805; printed at my instance, by R. Edwards, Fleet-street; in possession of Mr. Jos. Butterworth.

heathens, have done it by unabated pains and zeal; for no other reward but that promised by "their Father in Heaven." Not for a living merely, and trafficking with their holy profession, as some (clergymen) of our church do,—who refuse baptism, unless paid for it, by the slave or his master; and after such *vended* rites, abandon them (the slaves) to fall into their own vicious inclinations.

But, under your lordship's paternal and vigilant care, and the deep interest you have extended to this remote part of your province, I scruple not to expect, that an efficient amendment will ensue.

The plan suggested by Dr. Bell, for "Parochial Schools," has one insuperable objection; which *he* could not be aware of; the *extent* of our parishes, and the fatiguing distance children would have to walk. I humbly submit, as a substitute,—that three, or more, proprietors, should fix and jointly support a teacher, in some situation central to their estates;—that he should be qualified to preach to, or exhort, the negroes; and moreover, that he should be of some profession, a farmer or mechanic (as is usual among the Moravians) to pursue on work-days, and thereby separately provide for his family, should he have one. He should be possessed of zeal and firmness, to overcome the first shocks he would have, at the sight of the habits, vices, and discipline, on his arrival and entering on his mission;—for your lordship may rest assured, that the first experiment will determine the general progress; and when, and wherever made, should be approved and ardently sanctioned by the Proprietors.

Such a situation I possess on my estate, convenient to *Canaan*, belonging to E. Jervis Ricketts, Esq.* now in England, *Retrieve*, under the guardianship of two clergymen, also in England, the Rev. Mr. Sweet, and Mr. Beck.† There, I should be happy to make the trial, with the co-operation of the said gentlemen; and would contribute ten to twenty acres of land for the teacher's use, and allow him *one hundred currency*, per annum for his extra services, if a practical or experienced farmer, or a mechanic,‡ to superintend my ploughmen, or tradesmen.

Would your lordship condescend to recommend such a character, and obtain the conjunction of the gentlemen mentioned? I think to them and myself a fourth estate *(Midgham)* might be added, upon application to Peter Campbell, Esq., (executor to the lately deceased proprietor, Mr. Woolley) who is likewise in Great Britain. In that case, the sum of fifty pounds *sterling* per annum *each*, and a servant, would amount to about three hundred and eighty pounds *currency* yearly; and four servants, a house, &c. clear. I would (as no doubt the other gentlemen would) provide, or add, any other requisite for his benefit.

Your lordship has judiciously pointed out the radical source of depravity in our slaves; still, I perceive that your ideas are very short of the dreadful consequences arising from a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and you will shudder when informed, that one fourth of the deaths of adults may be traced to that as the proximate, or remote cause. I am constrained to notice further, that this horrid devastation may be, in part, attributed to the negligence of our overseers, and the private hospital doctors of our estates; and it will continue irremediable, until a more active and discerning policy advances our white population, by internal seminaries for education, to keep and attach our natives to the soil.

Our cultivation, which is altogether manual, is no less destructive; and reflects discredit on the enlightened gentlemen who are interested in it, for the neglect of the arts and implements of husbandry. Holeing, otherwise *trenching*, (for most of our canes are planted *in trenches*) our stiff and hard sun-baked lands, with hand-hoes, is most pernicious to the pregnant women; and should be inhibited by every humane and intelligent planter, where the situation and fitness of his soil will admit the prime operation of breaking it up with beasts and ploughs. The most toilsome labour would be thereby diminished, and transferred from man to beast. Whatever may be advanced against this practice, is unanswerably refuted by the exemplifications I have given, by breaking up and planting eighty-five acres, on each of two succeeding years.

Vices, injuries, and corruptions, are contracted and disseminated, by the ancient custom of allotting land, (called negro grounds) for which the law exacts one day out of fourteen, from the master, during the recess of crop, for the slave to cultivate, and support himself in bread-kind. This is, generally, a Saturday, which gives two days in succession to the slave, in which to travel to a distance from his house, (as most of them do, frequently) and indulge in excesses, contract bad habits and diseases, and communicate them on his return, to his fellow-servants. But another injury too often follows. Fatigued and inebriated, he is unable to appear in the fields, or to perform his usual work, and incurs consequent punishment. Unless this system is abolished, it will greatly inte-

* Nephew to Lord St. Vincent.

† Mr. John Vaughan, merchant in London, is their agent.

‡ Mill or wheelwright, joiner or carpenter, mason, smith, or cooper, coach and chaise maker.

fere with the observance of the sabbath, as I have shewn it doth, with other relative ingredients to the slave's happiness and duty; and to alter it, will be impracticable for an individual. Like other long-standing errors, it will need the union of several proprietors in a neighbourhood, who may resolve to take the matter under their own care, and to keep their grounds in good order, and to feed their slaves, by sufficient weekly distribution of provision on Sunday morning; and when assembled, the Master or Manager may repair with them to hear instruction from the Teacher. This regulation would effectually close a source of inconceivable vices, and prevent great maladies of body and mind. Besides, its political provident benefits, would be of great moment, in cases of storms, hurricanes, and droughts, as a magazine of supply under the master's immediate eye.

It is upwards of twenty years since, amongst other meditated means of lessening the evils of slavery, I digested a scheme for easing labour, and adding comfort to the slaves; by teaching them to make a coarse cloth, for their own use, from cotton raised here; which would afford stronger and healthier clothing, than the tow and flax Osnaburghs imported, and would aid the progress of civilization, by substituting light manufactures, for heavy labour. I lately committed this plan to some friends in England: but for the present, have been obliged to abandon it, as I find there are several old Acts of Parliament, prohibiting either the necessary machinery, or any man who can work them, from coming out to this country. I would fain hope, in accord with the prevailing charitable spirit for reform, and amelioration of the condition of slaves, that these restrictions will be removed, with every other obstacle; more especially, at this, the most calamitous conjuncture, that the devoted planter has ever experienced.

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To Rev. Mr. Harts, St. Joseph's Parsonage.
Joe's River, June 25, 1808.

Dear Sir,—I have perused the Bishop's letter most attentively, and assure you it has made a due impression on my mind. It is a subject I have often reflected on. I have long regarded, as one of our principal sins of omission, the neglect which we have shewn to the spiritual welfare of our slaves, by making no effort to instil into them the practical duties of Christianity. Such having hitherto been my opinion, you may suppose, that in me you will find no lukewarm seconder of the Bishop's wishes; and that I am ready to take an early and active part in the good work he has undertaken. I fully coincide with the substance of his Lordship's opinions, and think the plan of Sunday schools unobjectionable; but I think he will allow me to suggest, that the chief difficulty will be, to obtain, in the first instance, proper schoolmasters. You are as well aware as I am, that we cannot look for these in the natives of this country; their *habits* and their own *ignorance* preclude the idea of *their* doing any good; and the attempt had better not be made at all, than be made with the probability of a failure, which will operate as a discouragement to the future prosecution of it. To Europe, then, must we look for sober religious schoolmasters, who with minds already turned to the subject, and anxious for its success, may second the plan with skill and ardour.

A second difficulty has not struck his Lordship: this is, the wide extent of our parishes. One schoolmaster, fixed in the most central part of a parish, could hope to do little general good; the younger children could not travel five or six miles, through rugged or miry roads, for instruction. On the exertions of *individual* planters, it appears to me, much of the hope of success rests. Every second, or third estate, should, I think, have its schoolmaster, whose instructions might be directed to that neighbourhood: else the benefit will be partial and fleeting, as the attendance from any distance will be irregular; and especially neglected by those of tender years, on whose minds we hope to make the best impressions. I should, therefore, humbly represent to his Lordship, that (at least as a beginning) the best plan will be, to send out to each *applying* planter, a schoolmaster, whose necessary qualifications and turn of mind, I need not hint; and who, if none other could be found, might be a youth from one of the charity-schools, to be resident on the estate of the planter so requesting him;—that a certain number of hours in every week, and the whole of Sunday, be dedicated to the instruction of—not only the negroes of the estate, but—of all the neighbourhood, who *will* or *can* attend; and that his intermediate spare time be dedicated to the services of the estate, as a storekeeper, book-keeper, or distiller, as may suit his inclination or ability: for these services, it will be in the master's power to allow him comfortable board and lodging, and a salary (according to the size of the estate) of from £15 to £25 *sterling* per annum.

This plan will, absolutely, reduce the expence of the undertaking to a mere nothing; while, on the other hand, it would be very great. A schoolmaster for each parish would require an income of £200 *sterling*, to enable him to live in a house of his own, and to board himself. In a country like this, where we have no inns, or boarding houses, thus only could he live.

The expence of erecting a parochial schoolroom would be great, and, I fear, would

be in most instances, not incurred: any thing like taxation, to carry the plan into effect, would not be heard of by the people at large.

You are at full liberty to convey (with all due and chastened humility of opinion) to his Lordship, these sentiments. Should they be approved by him, I shall feel an honest and virtuous pride, if he will allow this praiseworthy undertaking to commence on my estate, by sending out as speedily as convenient, to me, at the expence of the society of which his Lordship is the head, any person whom he may select, as fit for the purpose. On this person's arrival here, I will receive him as a resident on my estate, and he shall be lodged and boarded, on the most liberal plan (even at my own table, if the Bishop so recommend); and in return for his services (when not employed in our chief object) either as a book or store-keeper, or distiller, I will allow him a stipend of £20 *sterling* per annum, and defray all the expences of instructing the negroes. I conceive his being thus fixed, seconded by my efforts, will enable him to extend the benefit of his instructions, to a circle of one mile, or perhaps two miles, around my estate, without any individual (beside myself) incurring any expence, as the buildings already on my estate are fully adequate to the purpose of a lecture or school-room.

I am happy to observe, that something of the same idea strikes Dr. Bell; who recommends (pp. 4 and 46.) instead of maintaining a body of schoolmasters, the employment of book-keepers. Europeans or natives, for the purpose. The latter we know to be out of the question, at least in the commencement of the undertaking. We may, hereafter, be able to train the young apprentices on our estates, under the resident Europeans, and send them forth as instructors; and this I shall have a fair opportunity of trying, (should the Bishop fall in with my view of the subject, and enable me to pursue it) as I have five native indented youths on my estate.

Allow me to suggest another important end to be obtained by the importation of such a class of men, uniting the offices of teachers and book-keepers on our estates. Could the Society at home furnish such men, whose minds were properly turned to the subject, in no great lapse of time, planters, influenced by that powerful motive, private interest, as well as by motives of duty, would call to the Society most frequently for them. These would rise, very often, in two or three years, to be chief overseers of estates, and in all probability they would continue,—not only to promote the undertaking, but by their greater humanity, and gentleness of treatment, would produce a permanent civilisation of the rising generation, both of slaves, and of native peasantry, who fill the situations of inferior servants, or of overseers of negroes, and whose present want of civilisation, and of Christian morality, much depresses the slave, and prevents his rising from barbarism.

In such an event, we may look forward to an increase of population, and of the Christian morality of our negroes, as well as to a great general amelioration of the state of slavery; which, at present, derives its chief evils, if not all of them, from the employment (now a matter of necessity) of low, illiterate, uncivilized whites, on our estates, as inferior servants, and sometimes, I fear, as overseers. The bad examples these set in morals, not only taints and renders the slaves worse, but often corrupts the few English boys who come out indented to us: and it is in vain, by precept and his own example, that the master tries to check the evil.

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To the Clergy and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands.

As the great and pious work of instructing the Negro Children in the first rudiments of the Christian Religion is now actually begun in those Islands, I beg leave to recommend to your serious attention the following considerations, which have occurred to me, on this most interesting and important subject.

In the first place, I think it necessary to inform you, that whenever any Proprietor of a Plantation in the Islands wishes to have a Teacher sent to him, to instruct the Negro Children on his own Estate, or two or three neighbouring Estates conjointly; if he will write to me, and specify the salary he is disposed to allow the Teacher, besides his maintenance, a proper person, instructed by Dr. Bell, shall be sent over to him; and the expence of his passage will be paid by The Negro Society here, of which I am the President. 2dly. You will please to observe, that the Schools meant to be established in the islands are only *Sunday* Schools. On the other days of the week, the Teacher may be employed in the service of the Plantation, in the capacity of a Storehouse-keeper, Book-keeper, Clerk, or any other useful office, which will amply repay the Planter for his maintenance; and the Sunday School will absolutely cost him *nothing*. 3dly. As some objections have, I understand, been made to the introduction of my plan into the Islands, I shall here briefly state those objections, and my answers to them.

The principal, and indeed only plausible objections to my plan, which have come to my knowledge, are these: 1. That the Parishes in the West India Islands are too extensive to admit of *Parochial Schools*. 2. That the instruction of the Negro Children will interfere with the work allotted to them on the Plantation, and consequently lessen the profits of the Planter. 3. That the plan cannot be carried into execution without a Tea-

cher sent from England, properly instructed by Dr. Bell, which, together with their maintenance, will be a great expence to the Planter, and in their present distressed state will be a burthen too heavy for them to bear. 4. That the instruction of the Negro Children will render them proud and insolent, disobedient to their masters, and indisposed to labour.

My answer to these Objections is as follows:—1. I allow that the Parishes in the West India Islands are too extensive to admit of *Parochial Schools*; and therefore they are not the sort of Schools I wish to recommend, but Schools appropriated to each separate Plantation, or two or three neighbouring Plantations uniting for that purpose. A School of this nature has already been established in the Island of Barbadoes by Dr. Holder, a gentleman of large fortune and most respectable character there, for the instruction of the Negro Children on his own Estate, for which purpose I have sent him over a Teacher from this country, a very excellent young man, who has been well instructed in Dr. Bell's method of teaching; and I hope it will not be long before the Negro Society, of which I am President, will be able to send one, properly instructed by Dr. Bell, to any Planter in any of the British Islands that is willing to found a School on this contracted plan for the Negro Children on his own Estate and two or three adjoining ones. 2. The Instruction of the Negro Children will not at all interfere with the work alted to them on the week days; because the Schools proposed are only *Sunday Schools*. The Children are to be taught on *Sundays only*; the rest of the week they work as usual on the Plantations. 3. The maintenance of a *Sunday School* will be no expence whatever to the Planter; because the Teacher may be made a Clerk, or Book-keeper, or Storehouse-keeper, or Distiller, or any other kind of useful Agent on the Estate; by which means he will pay his Master for his maintenance, and at the same time teach the Children on *Sundays*. 4. The instruction of the Negro Children in the Christian Religion and in reading, cannot possibly make them proud, insolent, disobedient to their masters, and indisposed to labour, but quite the contrary; for in the Scriptures (which they will be taught to read and to understand) God himself expressly commands them to be obedient and submissive to their masters.

Be obedient (says St. Paul) to your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; *not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart*; with good-will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether bond or free. Ephes. vi. 5—8.

Whatsoever you do, do it *heartily*, as to the Lord, and not unto men. Col. iii. 23.

Be obedient to your masters and *please them well in all things*; not answering again: not purloining, but shewing all good fidelity, that you may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. Titus ii. 9, 10.

Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, *not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward*. 1 Pet. ii. 18.

Such are the commands given to slaves in the Sacred Writings; and I beg to know whether if the Planters themselves had endeavoured to impress upon the Slaves a deep sense of their duty, and of the obligations they were under to obey their masters, they could possibly have found out more forcible and more persuasive language than this for that purpose.—I beg to know also, whether the Negro Children who are brought up in the habit of reading their Bible and hearing it read in church (which are the two great objects of a Sunday school); who are taught to consider it as what it really is, the word of God himself, and that they are bound to obey its precepts, under pain of God's displeasure and of the severest punishment in another world, are not more likely, and have stronger inducements to be meek, humble, faithful, and submissive to their masters, than those who know nothing of all these things, and have never received any religious instruction? It is impossible for any unprejudiced man to hesitate one moment in confessing, fairly and honestly, what answer ought to be given to these questions.

You will perceive that I hold it an essential and indispensable part of the education of the Negro children, that they should be taught to *read*; no *effectual* instruction *can* be given them without it. It is necessary more especially for these two reasons: First, because without this qualification, their Bibles, which contain all the above excellent precepts, will be of no use to them, will be literally a *dead letter* to them.

2dly. Because Dr. Bell's plan for the education of children (as stated in the Appendix to my printed Letter), cannot be carried into execution without it. For one material part of his new system is to teach the children to *read*, by making them first write the Letters of the Alphabet upon sand.

That this qualification has no tendency to make the Children proud and indolent, and unwilling to work, appears from this *fact*; that in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Scotland, there are Grammar Schools in almost every town and large village, and *all the poor children* are taught to read; yet there are no where better and more industrious and hardy labourers and workmen than in those countries.

Fulham House, Dec. 13, 1808.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Midland, Dec. 20.—The weather for the greatest part of the month, has been so very fine, that all the different operations of husbandry which are necessary at this season, have been carried on almost without any interruption. The late wheat grounds have been completely prepared, and the seed put in, in the best possible state. The early wheats now in many places almost wholly cover the surface of the land, and have a very fine, healthy, green, appearance. In particular instances they are too luxuriant and forward, but this only regards a few situations, where the circumstances are peculiarly favourable for their vigorous growth. —The taking up of the potatoe crops has now been every where completed, and these were perhaps never, upon the whole, more full and abundant, in all the northern districts of the kingdom, especially Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties.—On thrashing out the oats and barley, they are in general found to yield much better than was supposed at the time of harvesting them, affording, in most cases, a fair produce.—The completing of the fattening stock has gone on well since our last, and much meat been brought to the different markets. And the bite of grass for the store stock has continued good unusually long, on account of the fineness of the season. This has probably been one cause of keeping up the prices in the northern parts of the island, though the demands of the midland graziers have not been so considerable this year as formerly.—The turnip, cabbage, rape, and other great crops, all promise well at present, for affording a full supply of that sort of food, which is so essential, especially in the northern districts, for the support of live stock.—The operations of repairing fens, and forming underdrains where the wetness of the land demands them, have in many cases been performed to considerable extent, from the unusual openness of the weather, especially in the northern counties.—It is said there are many sheep rotten this season. But this I believe, to be confined to farms slovenly managed by letting the water lie upon them. This, the mole-plough might obviate, and either that or the spade-sough have been generally adopted; but there are slovens in all trades, and where this has been neglected, in cold low situations, the sheep, in seasons like this, are always subject to the rot.

Essex, Dec. 22, 1808.—Little can be said respecting the year's growth of all kinds of grain, more than I stated in my last. The weather in general this month has been very beneficial to the lands: in particular this present frost does much good to the fallows, and wheats. Grazing stock of all denominations I believe thrives pretty well. The potatoes proved a better crop than expected: and the after feed in the pastures this autumn has been abundant.

Suffolk, Dec. 22, 1808.—The late sown wheats look remarkably healthy and well. Coleworts and turnips are thin; but appear to be in a thriving state.—The farmers are busy in getting manure on such lands as will not allow them to do it, except in frosty weather. Hay is selling at or under £4 per ton: straw is selling at or under 40 shillings per ton: potatoes at 4 shillings per sack.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 26, 1808.

THE Panorama has occasion *this month* to assume the tone of mingled indignation and triumph:—Indignation, that the measures which it took great pains to recommend to our compatriots, and forwarded with hand and heart, have been, by the principals of the mercantile interest in the City of London, adopted—*at last*,—but, the delay has deprived them of that utility, that strongly marked character of manly decision and promptitude, which would have distinguished them, had they been executed *at first*. Yet we triumph in the consideration, that the same sentiments of attachment to the cause of Spanish liberty have retained their vigour to this hour; and in spite of circumstances calculated to abate their fervour, will, we doubt not, produce a striking testimony of British munificence and goodwill toward an insulted and despised people. Is it possible that the petty distinction of person * or place, of *who* signed the advertisement, or *where* the meeting was held, could have proved a *real* obstacle to men of truly liberal minds?—That the Rooms in Argyle Street, were not the most convenient for the Citizens of London to assemble in, may be granted: but no impediment that we know of prevented a Meeting held there, at which that fact had been stated by a Deputation of Merchants, from being adjourned to the Royal Exchange, or the City of London Tavern. Nothing of which we have received information prevented a similar meeting from being held, in another place, *at that period*: and had the City of London *then* foreseen a winter campaign for the Spanish army, though some few ideots might have sneered at the voting of great coats in July, yet those who have any knowledge of the inevitable losses—*losses*, we say, *in many ways, of time*, before what is voted in London can be delivered in Castile—such persons would have thought the foresight at once sagacious and hon

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 984, *et seq.* for an account of the meeting called by Colonel Greville and friends.

nourable. *Now*, we are almost tempted, serious as the subject is, to propose presents of fans and parasols—they will reach the heroic Spaniards in May or June—just when the heats of their climate will render them acceptable. Our hearts bleed at the thought of those sufferings which Spanish patriotism is NOW enduring! The magazines of that kingdom were never half stored with necessary clothing &c. for soldiery; to meet the severities of winter in the field: and what stores could be seized, no doubt were seized by the French marauders. We know that the French appropriated to their own use the ammunition and military accoutrements; to replace these for immediate use, and to meet the demand of the moment, more than equalled the ability of the various Juntas, and of the Supreme Junta, also. The army of Spain could not have even met the enemy on terms of tolerable equality, had not the depots of Britain afforded the means.—The French say, very truly, that the arms they find are British: and if they can distinguish it by the odour, they may find that the powder they smell is British too.

The Panorama has never ceased from cautioning the public against drawing too decisive inferences from appearances. We know that the attack of the French is always vigorous; and that they often meet with a success *at first*, proportionate to their ardour. We believe, that even on the ocean, when a Frenchman can bring himself to attack a British vessel, the early part of the action is seldom to his disadvantage. As the conflict advances *the blood* of the Britons *rises*; their powers are called into exercise; their minds glow with determination; they increase in strength, and dexterity, in animation, in vivacity, in steadiness, in fervour, and while the powers of the Frenchmen, having been at their height, are declining, those of the stubborn islanders are augmenting, nor do they reach their height, till some short time before the enemy meditates either flight or surrender.

If the Spaniards have formed the same estimate of French conduct as we have, they have made up their minds, and have taken measures, for a protracted state of warfare. They have *expected* reverses: they have taken unpleasant events into their calculation; they have prepared to encounter storms, tempests, hurricanes;—but if they firmly grasp the sacred principles of liberty, they will weary out the invader and the sacred principles of liberty will prove that palladium which they have no need to carry away, as their last memorial of their country, to foreign shores. No heroic son will support his father, whose hands not blood-stained, may hold the sacred relics, while a wife clings to his garment, and a child clasps his knees. Liberty is destined to triumph; but the triumph of liberty is purchased by perseverance: the steady, the firm, ALONE, shall possess her:

She will be wooed, and not unsought be won.

British liberty was the object of struggle for ages: may Spanish valour be tempered with British——*obstinacy*? yes—obstinacy in a good cause; and may it baffle all the TREACHERY—*that* is *our* dread!—of the crafty Corsican, his vilainous myrmidons, and his unrelenting agents! May no half-measures delude Spanish wisdom! May no half strokes enervate Spanish bravery! May no possibility of capitulating with the insidious foe, ever meet the mind of the most wary Spanish statesman! They have drawn the sword: what have they to do with the scabbard?—If the sword must be sheathed, be it in the bosom of the invader;—if he have taken to flight; be it solemnly sheathed in the name of the nation in the temple of the Supreme Disposer of all events! The world will re-echo the gratulatory solemnity; and heaven will resound the thankful *Te Deum*.

We have repeatedly hinted our fears that too grave a sense of Spanish dignity would prove injurious to the cause of Spanish liberty; and *if* (which Heaven forbid!) Spanish liberty be lost, the indignities which Spain will then suffer, will be severe lessons to that unbending principle to which such a result may be in a great degree imputed.

But, viewing the present general disposition of our countrymen to assist the struggling in another light, we conceive that it does them honour, as speaking in audible language the sense of our nation; as shewing that whatever difficulties obstruct the establishment of Spanish freedom, the British nation does not consider the cause as hopeless; as manifesting a fraternal sympathy with every Spanish hero who fights against personal suffering as well as against the unprincipled invader; and as leading to this great inference, of which our anticipations do not lose sight, the readiness of individuals to meet *the necessary sacrifices with cheerfulness, should Providence permit the same scenes to be acted in Britain.*

If the Usurper prevails in establishing his dominion over the whole of the Spanish sovereignty, let these words, thus fallen from our pen, be recollected, and considered. A few *moments* will suffice for that purpose; we ask not for *minutes*;——there will then be no *minute* to lose.

But, we *do* think that Buonaparte has failed, and will fail, of his chief design: he has lost, and will lose, the Spanish Colonies: they will be no mines of wealth to him: he will have the mortification of seeing the precious metals poured into Britain, in very

spite to his edicts and ordonnances; and he will find that the exclusion of commerce from his ports, is the exclusion of wealth, capital, and competency from his people. On this subject we wish to correct an error that occurred last month in our first article, when examining some of the propositions of the Minister of the Interior, in the French Exposé. Those who understand the French language know that the difference is very great between the words *cave* and *cuve*. The first signifies a *cellar* wherein wine is stored; the latter signifies the *mashing tub* or *vat*; which contains the liquor *before* it is drawn off into the barrel. An erroneous transcript of part of a letter from Bourdeaux, led us to state that the duties were paid on the wine as it left the cellar *(cave)* we should have translated, as it left the vat *(cuve)*, and as this communication presents a lively picture of the present state of that country, we shall, for the satisfaction of our readers, insert the original; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves in the strongest manner.

"*Bordeaux, le 20 Novembre*, 1808. Tu " te rappelles, mon cher ami, la situation " dans laquelle tu m'a laissée; j'avois alors à- " peu-près 24,000 livres de rente, et notre " dernière récolte s'étoit vendue 69,000 " francs; mais depuis, notre position de- " vient tous les jours plus pénible et plus " effrayante, par les mauvaises affaires aux- " quelles nous sommes forcés d'avoir recours; " *ne pouvant rien vendre*: la qualité de nos " récoltes étant absolument sans demande. " *Les vins qui valoient* 1000 *en valent à* " *peine* 300; ajoute à cela, que les ancien- " nes taxes se payent *par mois, à peine d'exé-* " *cution militaire*: les nouveaux droits sur " les vins, *en sortant de la* CUVE *sont payés,* " *sans que nous ayons l'espoir d'être* " *remboursés de nos avances par la vente des* " *vins*. Tous les objets de culture ont énor- " mément renchéri; les *lattes* et les *carassons*, " sont d'un tiers plus cher qu'auparavant; et " *le bois du Nord est hors de prix*; et nos " frais sont *en avance*. Pour comble de " malheur, le tiers (ou le quart) des mai- " sons de Bordeaux sont désertes; et les nôtres " entr'autres. L'argent est, on ne peut pas " plus rare: juge d'après cela de notre situ- " ation, &c."

"*Bordeaux, November* 20, 1808. You recollect, my dear friend, the state in which I was when you left me. I had then nearly £1,000 per annum of income; and our last vintage had been sold for £2,800, but, since that time, our condition has become daily more painful and alarming, by the mischievous measures to which we have been obliged to resort: *not being able to sell any thing*; some of the quality of our vintages being absolutely without demand. *Those wines that were formerly worth* £1,000 *are now scarcely worth* £300: add to this, that the taxes, formerly established, are now paid *monthly, under pain of military execution*: the new duties on wines, payable the moment they quit the VAT, *are paid by us, without the smallest hope that we shall reimburse our payments by the sale of the wine*. Every material employed in cultivation is enormously augmented in price; the *training poles* [for the low standard vines, they are laid horizontally along the rows of vines] and the *props* [for supporting the vines, perpendicularly] are one third dearer than heretofore; while the wood for *hogshead staves* [which is procured from the Baltic, no other being used for prime Claret] *is out of all price*; and all our expences are paid *in advance*. To complete our misery, one in three, or at least one in four, of the houses in Bourdeaux are empty; and among them are ours. *Money cannot possibly be scarcer than it is*. After this, judge what is our situation, &c."

Has not the frenzy of ambition deprived that Sovereign of the exercise of reason, who instead of endeavouring to alleviate such miseries, brought by his conduct on his own people—*his own people!* No, THEIR TYRANT IS A FOREIGNER!—labours unremittingly to augment them, by raising against them additional enemies, and rendering the name of the nation which he governs, a proverb, a reproach, a stench in the nostrils of the rest of mankind! How many centuries must elapse, ere the name of France will cease to be associated in the mind of speaker and hearer with the ideas of malignity, craft, despotism, unrelenting watchfulness for prey, and whatever of tiger-like ferocity distinguishes the *crouching* Corsican? What honour can attend such a Sovereign? Let him be quoted as an instance of the very impotence of Fate itself to elevate some characters. Fate could make him a General—a Consul,—an Emperor and King;—but not a Man of honour, or a *Gentleman!* What his mother was, she ever will be; that blood which flows in the veins of his brothers his patents cannot ennoble: and if ever reason should return to him, he will discover, that, like Nebuchadnezzar, he has for many a long year been emulating the wild beasts that desolate the plains; nor has any panther, leopard, or royal tiger been worthy of distinction as fierce or formidable, where the name of Buonaparte has re-echoed along the vallies, or been yelled around the forest. O, that he would look upwards to the dignity of Man! that he would think of soothing the miseries he has brought on mankind! that he would study to remedy *some* of the many mischiefs he has occasioned, and that in him, the Omnipo-

tence of Sovereign Grace might display itself in "taking away *the heart of stone*, and substituting a *heart of flesh!*" To the individual we bear no malice; while to the Usurper—the cruel, vindictive, malignant Usurper, we shew no pity.

It would have given us unfeigned pleasure, could we have reported that the late overtures for negociation sent from Erfurth by collusion with the Emperor of Russia, had been conceived in the spirit of peace. That they were not so, appears sufficiently from his Majesty's Declaration; which our readers have seen in our *Interna*. Nobody in Britain has been deluded by them; *but Somebody in the north has been deluded*; and when His turn comes to be visited, with a visitation like those which have attended every government that has bowed the neck to France, let Him reflect, that He once called a people, fighting for their liberties, "INSURGENTS;" a nation shedding its blood too, in resistance to the domination of a foreigner whose yoke is forced upon them, was, in His opinion, "insurgents;"—let not his nation fight for Him, for his posterity, or for his house, under pain of being deemed "insurgents:"—let them tamely submit to the imposition of some fabricated king on the throne of the Czars, and banish every idea of loyal attachment, or lawful sovereignty from every bosom—from Courland to Kamtkatcha. "Through *this* gate lies NOT the road to Constantinople!"

We are hardly satisfied as to the propriety of giving publicity to reports on the personal conduct of Alexander; but, if events correspond to what some anticipate, it may then be recollected that the Panorama had dropped hints of certain indulgences leading to fatuity. Let princes know that they are liable to the same sufferings as others; and that it will be but a poor consolation when their faculties fail them to be able to trace the origin of that failure to interested caresses and venal blandishments. A *French* Cleopatra can never justify a repetition of the tragedy of "*All for Love, or the World well Lost*:" though she may play a principal part in that drama.

That Sweden has obtained an armistice from Russia will displease Buonaparte, but humanity will rejoice in it: there is so much longer intermission of deeds of blood, and we heartily wish that something still more effectual, may "find a time for frighted peace to pant."

Denmark is much as before, her ill will is greater than her strength. Holland has issued other edicts, and has almost closed her ports, against all vessels, in order to exclude British commodities: she will also almost close her eyes, against the light itself, in order to exclude the sight of—what she will continue to import, "unsight unseen."

The British dominions are in peace. This is saying much for North America, more for the West Indies, much more for the East Indies, and most of all for home.

The Congress of America assembled, Nov. 7, as was expected. The president opened the session with a *very long* address. The tendency of it is, to justify the embargo: and to recommend the continuance of that measure. The Congress has agreed to take the embargo into consideration Nov. 14. We are, therefore, in almost hourly expectation of receiving the determination of that body. From the documents laid on the table, it appears, that the application of the American minister to the British secretary of state, for rescinding the Orders in Council was refused; —nor would any thing less than the repeal of Buonaparte's decree from Berlin, for *blockading the British islands*, be listened to.

His majesty's declaration contains hints of "hesitating powers," which certainly are to be sought on the Continent of Europe: the power principally alluded to *was absent from Erfurth*. But, we believe that another power, not invited to Erfurth, is not wholly overlooked in those allusions. The Turks are recruiting their army, and the sabre bears a keen edge; if report be correct in stating that it is also wielded by a strong arm, we may yet see the crescent *set in blood*, instead of being wholly darkened, as some have anticipated, in the cloud of Corsican exhalation and pestilence.

Britain also exhibits the spectacle of a nation, *as a nation*, attending to the dictates of religion; His Majesty has issued a proclamation for a General Fast, to be held in England on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1809; and in Scotland, on Thursday, the 9th. Those who believe that political evils are punishments for national transgressions will not fail to see the propriety of public humiliation and penitence.

We may add, that his majesty's Declaration is so *heartening* to Spanish zeal and patriotism, that we wish the Committee at Lloyd's would consider *the propriety of* DISPERSING A MILLION OF COPIES OF IT IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, THROUGHOUT SPAIN, with an account of their Subscription—so that every inhabitant of that country, whether in city, town, or village, may be convinced of the interest taken by the British Public in their success.

Reports disagree as to the actual state of the new empire of Hayti: but, we learn from an Order in Council, that His Majesty has officially legalized the trade to that island. It was lately affirmed, that the French inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island had been destroyed. We believe the curse attendant on their country may involve them in danger; but we hope the report is unfounded.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER TO THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

At Newton, near Malton, the lady of Geo. Strickland, Esq.

At the Black Swan, in Peasholme Green, Mrs. Weston, of a son. This lady has lately been exhibited in York, with a Model of the Grand Turk's Palace. She is an extraordinary diminutive of the human species, though without deformity, being but 34 inches high, and in every other respect proportional. Her child exceeded in size most new-born infants.

At Letterfoury, the lady of Sir James Gordon, Bart.

In Russel-square, the lady of Claude Geo. Thornton, Esq.

The Duchess of Roxborough, lady of Sir J. Manners, Knt.

The lady of the Rev. Robert Moore, of Hunton, Kent.

The lady of H. D. Erskine, Esq. jun.

In Devonshire-street, the lady of Henry Baring, Esq.

At the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mulgrave.

The Right Hon. Lady Foley.

In Bedford-square, the lady of Henry Davidson, Esq.

At Conan House, the lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart.

The Duchess De Castries.

The Hon. Mrs. Eld.

In Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. J. Ormsby Vandeleur.

Lady Anne Cooper.

Lady Stronge, wife of W. Holmes, Esq. M. P.

Of Daughters.

In Great Cumberland-street, North, Mrs. Wm. Lushington.

At Carisbrook Castle, the lady of Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart. of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby.

At Fryern House, in the county of Middlesex, the lady of Sir Wm. Johnston, Bart.

The Hon. Mrs. Balders, of West Barham, Norfolk.

The lady of James Goodeve Sparrow, Esq. of Gosfield Place, Essex.

At Carr's Hall, the lady of John Delme, Esq.

At Steeple Ashton, Oxfordshire, the lady of Richard Parkinson, Esq.

In Brompton-row, the lady of John Drinkwater, Esq.

At Riddell, Lady Francis Buchanan Riddell.

At Fort William, near Cork, the lady of Col. Baker.

The lady of Major Hart.

At Ashford, Kent, the lady of Brigadier General De Rottenburg.

In Devonshire-street, the lady of George Taylor, Esq.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, the lady of Mr. Dent, M. P.

The lady of Wm. Curtis, Esq.

The Hon. Mrs. Heneage.

At Havering Grange, Essex, the lady of D. Ximenes, Esq.

The lady of G. H. Crutchley, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

At North Mimms church, John Vernon, Esq. of the 22d light dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Casamajor, 2d daughter of Justinian Casamajor, Esq. of Potterells, Herts.

At Mary-le-bonne church, the Right Hon. Lord Geo. Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Sir Geo. Boyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas.

Thomas Thompson, Esq. of Acton Green, to Elizabeth, daughter of H. Delamain, Esq. of Berner's-street.

The Rev. Edward Repton, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Herbert, daughter of Joseph Herbert, Esq. of Mountserrat.

Mr. Jos. Morse, of Bedworth, to Miss Ann Bate, of Penn, in Staffordshire.

Wm. Bathurst, Esq. of Rochford, Essex, to Miss Blakerray.

At Ludford, Edward Progus, Esq. banker, of Ludlow, to Miss Pouch, of Ludford.

At Edinburgh, John Wardrop, of Sharpsbanks, banker, to Barbara, eldest daughter of Wm. Macfarlane, Esq.

At St. Mary-le-bonne church, C. W. Williams, Esq. of Bomstead, Surrey, to Miss Harriet Chubb, of Kennington.

At Grendon, in the county of Warwick, Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. of Watnall, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Chetwynd, the only daughter of Sir Geo. Chetwynd, Bart.

At North Yarmouth, Capt. Bradby, of the Calypso, to Miss C. Douglas, daughter of Admiral Douglas.

C. A. Caldwell, Esq. son of Admiral Caldwell, to Charlotte Ann, sister of Sir Wm. Abdy, Bt.

The Hon. W. Bertie, R. N. to Miss Catharine Jane Sander.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. Gascoigne, in the Hon. the East-India Company's service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock-sq.

T. M. Shadwell, Esq. of the Temple, to Letitia, second daughter of the late Richard Williams, Esq. of Finchley.

At Carisbrooke church, Isle of Wight, Edward Croker, Esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, third son of Edward Croker, Esq. of Ballynegrand, to Martha Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lascelles, Esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond.

David Morgan, Esq. to Maria, second daughter of Robert Morris, Esq. M. P. for the county of Gloucester.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Stephen Barbut, of Trotton, in Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of George Jourdan, Esq.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Reginald Graham, Esq. of Dulwich, to Louisa, second daughter of Dr. Dennison, of Broad-street-buildings.

At Ewell, in Surrey, Henry Bridges, Esq. to Miss Dalrymple.

Thos. Eyton, Esq. jun. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Dougald Campbell.

J. B. Sladen, Esq. of Ripple-court, Kent, to Ethelfred, eldest daughter of K. St. Barbe, Esq.

The Rev. R. P. Goodenough, second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Cecilia Marsham, youngest daughter of the late Archb. of York.

C. Berkeley, Esq. of Beverley, to Miss E. H. Pennyman, daughter of the late Sir J. Pennyman, Bart.

W. Clarke, Esq. of Ribstone Lodge, Yorkshire, to Miss Isabella Huntington, daughter of Edward Huntington, Esq. of Killabey, Durham.

The Hon. Mr. King, to Miss Tredcroft, daughter of N. Tredcroft, Esq. of Horsham.

The Rev. J. Hird, chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, to Miss S. Lookton, late of Clanville, Hants.

The Rev. R. Rockburn, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Teighton.

At St. Mary's church, Dublin, Capt. Duff, of the 3d regiment of foot guards, to Mary, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late Wm. Finlay, Esq. of Ginnett's, in the county of Meath.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Geo. W. Perrot, Esq. of Graycombe House, Worcester, to Miss Yates.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, to Isabella, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. Prestonpans.

W. S. Hill, Esq. of Nicholas Town, county of Westmeath, to Miss Emma Stock, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Killala.

The Rev. T. Hawkins, to Miss Fox, daughter of Michael Fox, Esq. of Stephen's Green, Dublin.

G. E. Bower, Esq. to Miss Boys, daughter of the late Dr. Boys.

Hen. Francklin, Esq. to Miss Fanny Webbe, of Weymouth-street.

H. Drury, Esq. of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Taylor, of Barham House.

D. Grant, Esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Miss Hope, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Hope.

F. Ferreira, Esq. of Oporto, to Miss Troughton, daughter of R. Troughton, Esq. of Lady Place, Hurley, Berks.

F. H. Naylor, Esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria Mealey, widow of Lieut. Col. R. Mealey.

Capt. W. C. Martin, of the Royal Artillery, to Louisa Francisca, daughter of the late Major L. H. Newson.

DEATHS.

At Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Anthony Calvert, Esq. nearly 30 years one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Charles Minter, Esq. of Oakfield Lodge, Croydon.

At Edinburgh, James Fraser, Esq. principal Secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

At Glasgow, Capt. Edward Clarke, of the Stirlingshire regiment of Militia.

At the Manse of Muirhouse, in the 82d year of his age, and 45th of his pastoral care, the Rev. Alex. Imlach, Minister of the parish of Muirhouse, in the presbytery of Dundee.

At the Manse of Lethnot, the Rev. John Taylor.

The lady of C. Milner, Esq. of Preston Hall, Kent.

The lady of A. H. Sutherland, Esq.

Mrs. Drummond, relict of H. R. Drummond, Esq. of Fawley, Hants.

At Dawlish, Miss Gardiner, daughter of the late Col. Gardiner, of Bellevue, Southampton.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Mr. Barbauld, who formerly kept the celebrated academy at Palgrave, in Suffolk, and husband of the lady so highly distinguished for her numerous literary productions.

At Southampton, Capt. Prescott, aged 95.

The Rev. W. Allen, D.D. one of the prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral, aged 83.

At Newmarket, Thos. Panton, Esq. brother to the late Duchess of Ancaster.

Brigadier W. C. Hughes, Governor of Surinam.

At Bath, Mrs. Graves, relict of Rear-Adm. Graves.

The lady of M. Groves, Esq. of Bovency, Bucks.

At Hawkstone, Shropsh. aged 77, Sir R. Hill, Bt.

In Hampsh. Sir T. Pasley, Bt. Adm of the White.

The Hon. F. Poulett, youngest son of the Right Hon. Earl Poulett.

At St. Croix, in the West-Indies, G. M. Leathes, Esq. Lieut. Col. of the 96th regt.

T. Biggs, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent.

At Reading, Berks, Dame Lovejoy, aged 101.

In the island of Marigalante, John Brown, Esq. a native of Belfast, and for some years a merchant in Dublin. On his passage from Antigua to another island, on a mercantile speculation, the ship he sailed in was captured and carried by the French into Marigalante, shortly before it was taken by the English forces. The French force having come to a determination to capitulate, they liberated Mr. Brown, for the purpose of communicating with the French. Unhappily his joy at his deliverance made him neglect the precaution of taking with him a flag of truce, and on approaching the posts of the British, he received a ball in the heart from a black centinel in their service.

At Bedgebury, Kent, the Rt. Hon. Lady Forrester.

In Spital-square, aged 72, Wm. Hawes, M. D. senior physician to the London and Surrey Dispensaries, and one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society, in 1774.

At Barntick, county of Clare, the lady of Sir Joseph Peacock, Bart.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, R. Sykes, Esq. aged 82.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his Majesty's troops on the Madras establishment.

The Hon. H. S. Phipps, eldest daughter of Lord Mulgrave.

The Rev T. Mostyn, uncle to Sir T. Mostyn, Bt.

Hugo Meynell, Esq. aged 81.

At Teddington, in the 66th year of his age, the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim, and Baron of Ballymore. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Frederick Viscount Aghrim.

In Great Denmark-street, Dublin, Theobald M'Kenna, Esq. a political writer of celebrity.

In Sloane-street, Patrick Home, Esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, many years representative in parliament for that county.

At Tortola, Pickering Lettsom, Esq.

At Brighton, John Parker, Esq. of Moswell Hill.

At Darnhall, Cheshire, Thos. Corbett, Esq.

The Rev. Thos. Moss, author of The Beggar's Petition, &c.

At Castle Dawson, county of Derry, Mrs. Mary Richardson, aged 106.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mark Sprot, Esq.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Lieut. Col. Boyce.

Mrs. Dod, relict of Vice-Admiral Dod.

At Grove House, near Knutsford, Mrs. Antrobus, relict of J. Antrobus, Esq.

At Warder Castle, the Earl of Arundel.

The Earl of Liverpool, in the 80th year of his age.

At Rossington, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Stovin, D.D.

At Glassenevin, near Dublin, Lieut. Gen. Barber, and his only sister, Miss Barber.

In Dublin, General Orlando Manly.

In Southampton, Dowager Lady Shelley.

At High Wycombe, Chas. Ward, Esq.

S. Uvedale, Esq. Rear-Adm. in his Majesty's navy.

At Islington, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Empson, formerly master of an academy at Peckham.

Mrs. White of Newington-house, Oxfordshire, whose decease was noticed in our miscellaneous obituary of last month, was in her 49th year, and left three sons and two daughters to lament her loss; one son and one daughter having died in their infancy. This lady, for upwards of two years, had been under the most painful and incessant sufferings, from a cancerous complaint in the breast.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,——From the severe and variable state of the weather during the last month,* Complaints of the Chest, in all their varieties have been, as might be expected, extremely rife, and frequently fatal, especially among those advanced in life. To these may be added, cases of scrophula, rheumatism, diseased liver, affections of the bowels, complaints of women and children, in prolapses, diseases of the breast, &c.

New Kent Road, I am, Sir,
Dec. 26, 1808. C. PEARS.

* The thermometer has varied from 49 to 32; but on the night of Saturday the 17th inst., in an exposure to the open air for half a minute, the quicksilver sunk to 27; a N. E. wind prevailed, which was intensely keen, and, for a few hours, it was supposed to freeze harder than was almost ever known in England, or, at least, for many years. A large piece of water, adjoining London, and the situation of which had been dug eight feet deep, for the foundations of eight houses, which was fluid on Saturday afternoon, was frozen so hard during the night, that persons skaited upon it the next day, (Sunday). On this day (Saturday), the thermometer varied much; at noon, it was 37; at seven in the eve, 33; in the house, and at half past ten at night, in the open air, 27, i. e. 5 deg. below freezing. The barometer has been from 29:8:1 to 30:2:10. Several days have been extremely cold. Much snow has fallen; and various accounts from the country have confirmed this statement. In the north of England, I am informed, the heavy fall of snow was two days earlier than in London: six horses to a private carriage, were insufficient to overcome the impediments from snow; the company were obliged to be removed on horse back.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between November 22 and December 20, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Batley, J. & J. and Hinchcliffe, Meltham, Yorkshire, dyers.
Beattie, J. Longtor, Cumberland, merchant.
Bell, J. late of Southwood Lane, Highgate, underwriter.
Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper.
Parsons, R. Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire grocer.
Thompson, R. Brancepeth-parks, Durham, chapman.
Whitehead, J, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Abbey, J. and Abbey, H. Leicester, hosiers. *Att.* Brookes Hind Court, Fleet Street.
Alexander, L. Halifax, money-scrivener. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Apthorp, C. W. Bridge Street, Blackfriars, merchant. *Att.* Smith, Hatton Garden.
Asser, A Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, china-seller. *Att.* Bolse, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Bates, S. Brereton, Stafford, grocer. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Bell, J. Liverpool, master-mariner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Berwick, G. Portsmouth, tavern-keeper. *Att.* T. and S. Naylor, Great New Street, Long Acre.
Bilnee, J. W. Greenwich, shopkeeper.
Bishop, M. Bishop, R. and Bishop, W. Cambridge, woollen-drapers. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Black, A. and Prescott, P. Liverpool, brewers. *Att.* Kearsey, Bishopgate Within.
Blyth, W Sheffield, mercer and draper. *Att.* Blagrave and Water Symond's Inn Chancery Lane.
Blythe, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion Street.
Boddy, W. Scarborough, common-brewer. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Bound, J. Stafford, dealer. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Brede, G. jun. Lime Street, fishmonger. *Att.* Lang, America Square.
Brown, G. Shoreditch, merchant. *Att.* Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall Street.
Bruce, J. owner of the ship Maria, lying at Hull. *Att.* Kersey, Bishopsgate Street.
Burgess, D. and Lord, M. Rochdale, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.
Burnes, J. Liverpool, tailor. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Capper, J. and Bathgate, J. Smedley Hall, Cheetham, victuallers. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Careless, W. Brewood, Staffordshire, stock-lock-maker. *Att.* Chrees, Wolverhampton.
Chew, E. Charlotte Street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener. *Att.* Heward, Jewry street.
Compere, T. of St. Albans, grocer. *Att.* Benbow and Hope, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Cross, W. jun. Ainsworth, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Crouch, T. Cuckfield, Sussex, grocer. *Att.* W. and J. Allen, Clifford's Inn.
Dards, J. Vauxhall, lighterman. *Att.* Towse, Fishmonger's Hall, Upper Thames Street.
Darnford, S. Abchurch Lane, broker. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.
Davenport, M. Sheffield, cutler. *Att.* Sykes and Knowles, New Inn.
Davies, P. Little St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials, vender of medicines. *Att.* Scott, Furnival's Inn.
Davis, G. Barnard Castle, Durham, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Wharton and Dyke, Temple.
Dean, W. Kenton Street, Russell Square, shopkeeper. *Att.* Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Deck, A. Cambridge, chemist. *Att.* Paine and Browne, Lincoln's Inn.
Dewson, B. jun. Wolverhampton, Stafford, japanner. *Att.* Williams, Staple Inn.
Dicas, J. Stockport, money-scrivener. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
Edeston, J. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Ekins, J. Oxford Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Bugg and Farr, Addle Street.
Eldershaw, J. Shiffnal, Salop, horse-dealer. *Att.* Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn.
Eustace, B. Lancaster, corn-dealer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Gibbons, T. Deritend, Warwick, grocer. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.
Gibbs, J. Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
Gindet, C. Blackburn, linen-draper. *Att.* Blacklock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.
Gore, R. Liverpool, linen-draper. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Greaves, W. Leeds, currier, dealer. *Att.* Stott, Furnival's Inn.
Hargreaves, J. Manchester, brick-maker. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Hill, T. Brightheimstone, baker. *Att.* Heathcote, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.

Hodgman, R. Folkstone, engine-maker. *Att.* Nethersole and Portal, Essex Street, Strand.
Hodgson, J. Liverpool, auctioneer. *Att.* Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn Square.
Howden, H. Dove Place, Hackney Road, builder. *Att.* Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square.
Hurry, I. Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.
Isaac, D. Liverpool, slopseller. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Jackson, P. Rood Lane, merchant. *Att.* Bland, Vauxhall Walk, Surrey.
Jones, T. High Holborn, looking-glass manufacturer. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.
Kenworthy, C. and E. Stainland, Halifax, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Knight, W. J. H. Church Row, Islington, insurance-broker. *Att.* Hall, Coleman Street.
Lance, C. Grosvenor Place, baker. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Lansdown, T. Wivelscombe, Somerset, clothier. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Leeming, J. Dutton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas's Street, Borough.
Lennox, W. Bolton, common brewer. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
Maitland, M. St. Paul's Church Yard, chymist. *Att.* Kearsey, Bishopgate Within.
Mallatrat, J. Wansford, Northampton, innholder. *Att.* Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple.
Malone, W. Birmingham, tailor. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn Square.
Mangham, R. Brentford, draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
Mark, W. Plymouth-Dock, linen-draper. *Att.* Syddon, Aldersgate Street.
Matthews, H. Kent Street, Southwark, baker. *Att.* Noy, Mincing Lane.
Mayor, T. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Morse, T. Wood Street, Cheapside, factor. *Att.* Pollen, Ford Street, Cripplegate.
Nield, J. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Parkes, J. Horseleydown, wine-merchant. *Att.* Atcheson, and Morgan, Winchester Street.
Parry, H. Denbigh, grocer. *Att.* Horne, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn.
Parsons, J. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Foulkes, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.
Pass, J. Manchester, butcher. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.
Pearce, W. Dover, cordwainer. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Pearson, S. Beverly, Yorkshire, flax-dresser. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Peary, W. Bristol, straw-hat-manufacturer. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Phillips, D. Cambridge Street, Golden Square, broker. *Att.* Stokes, Golden Square.
Rasell, R. Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper. *Att.* Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark.
Reeve, W. Clapham, Surrey, coachmaker. *Att.* Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Bread Street.
Remington, G. and Remington, A. Oxford Street, cabinet-makers. *Att.* Rosser, Red Lion Square.
Richardson, W. Richardson, R. and Stuart, C. Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. *Att.* Meggison and Son, Hatton Garden.
Riddell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. *Att.* Bromley, and Bell, Gray's Inn.
Rigby, R. Liverpool, joiner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Robins, W. L. T. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, scrivener. *Att.* Noy, Mincing Lane.
Robinson, T. jun. Birmingham, druggist. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.
Robinson, W. Debenham, Suffolk, shoemaker. *Att.* Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
Rothery, J. Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstapler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Rouse, R. Isle of Sheppy, carpenter. *Att.* Silvester, Field Court, Gray's Inn.
Sacket, A. Ramsgate, innkeeper. *Att.* Messrs. Berridges, Hatton Garden.
Sanders, G. Ayr Street, Piccadilly, victualler. *Att.* Payne, Basinghall Street.
Silverwood, T. Settle, Yorkshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
Skelton, J. B. Bell Lane, Spitalfields, merchant. *Att.* Dann and Crosland, Bond Street.
Smith, J. Newport, Monmouth, coalmerchant. *Att.* Whitecombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.
Stamford, R. York Street, Commercial Road, flour-factor. *Att.* Hunt, Warwick Court, Holborn.
Stanley, W. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Lyon and Collyer, Gray's Inn.
Stockwell, G. Sheerness, boat-builder. *Att.* Silvester, Queenborough.
Stone, H. Wilton, Hereford, corn-factor. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Swire, S. Halifax, merchant. *Att.* Cardle and Spear, Gray's Inn.
Thomas, J. Liverpool, victualler. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Thorneley, W. Cornbrook, Lancaster, dyer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Titley, W. and Greenwood, W. Leeds, mercers. *Att.* Barber and Brown, Fetter Lane.
Topp, S. Chadderton, Lancaster, manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Turley, T. Merthyr-Tidvil, Glamorganshire, brewer. *Att.* Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn.
Ware, W. Caldicott, Monmouth, shop-keeper. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Wheatley, G. South Shields, draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Whitaker, W. Charlton Row, Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
White, T. Stroud, Rochester, coal-dealer. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Willats, F. Brewer Street, Golden Square, cheesemonger. *Att.* Gatty and Hadden, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Willis, T. Bath, carpenter. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Wilson, W. Shakespeare Walk, Shadwell, merchant. *Att.* Carter, Staple's Inn.
Winch, N. J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Winch, W. Long Lane, Southwark. *Att.* Marson, Newington Butts.
Wood, T. Rochdale, stationer. *Att.* Chippindall, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
Young, S. Newport Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall Street.
Young, W. Ardwich, Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.

E. Johnson, Bleeding Hart Yard, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, cabinet-maker.—S. Shallcross, and R. Barnes, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.—J. Smith and S. Werthington, Hurst, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers.—F. C. A. Sandwell, Devizes, clothier.—J. Kcartland, Birmingham, wood-screw-maker.—J. Clark, Long Lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman.—T. Smallridge, Stoke-in-tinhead, Devon, butcher.—N. Kent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—G. Harrison and J. Watson, Noble Street, Cheapside, hosier.—R. Bryan, Greek Street, Soho, tallow-chandler.

S. J. Potter and W. Monkman, Silver Street, warehousemen.—T. Wetherherd, Liverpool, broker.—J. Girdler, Lambeth Road, Surrey, sword-cutler.—C. Wright, Aldgate, tobacconist.—W. Ham and W. Aust, Cowcross Street, brass-founders.—H. Hart, Great Coram Street, Russell Square, auctioneer.

J. Smith, Wakefield, Yorkshire, hatter.—W. Brewer, Bath Pool Mills, Somerset, miller.—J. Bateman, Redcross Street, Southwark, J. Bateman, North Bierley, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers—M. Solomon, Little Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, merchant.—D. Moore, Lenham, Kent, dealer.

J. Catley, Harpers, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer.

J. and G. Hebert, Grange Road, Southwark, tanners—J. Hill, Fountain Place, City Road, flour-factor.—J. Manks, Hunslet, Leeds, merchant.—T. I. Peirce, Lime Street, merchant.—J. C. Bower, Ledbury, Hereford, milliner.—T. Adams, Lancaster, merchant.—B. Dryer, Exeter, floor-cloth-manufacturer.

J. Sinton, jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller.—J. Cole, Cockhill, Stepney, tailor.—J. Johnson, Macclesfield, Chester, cotton-spinner.—C. Worrall, Manchester, inn-keeper.—H. Lawton, Bushingthorpe, Leeds, clothier.—J. Inglish and G. Inglish, Preston, Lancashire.

R. Sonnes, Mark Lane, provision-merchant.—T. Watkins, Broad Street, Carnaby Market, auctioneer.—W. F. Baron Von Doornik, Warwick, soap-manufacturer.

J. Rayner, Thirsk, Yorkshire, druggist.—T. Pater, Shadwell, High Street, surgeon.—H. Nicholson, Bridge Street, silk-dyere.—E. Dawson, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier.—I. Ashton, Little Green, Manchester, dyer.—T. Young, Downend, Mangotsfield, Gloncestershire.—J. Parry, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, broker.

J. Bell, of Trowbridge, clothier.—T. Stretch, late of Grafton Street, St. Pancras, grocer.—J. Henriques, of New-Square, merchant.—J. G. Caslake, White Horse Street, Stepney, tallow-chandler.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Dec. 20, 1808.

Within the last ten days no less than 6000 cwt. of coffee have been imported into London from the West Indies; nevertheless the prices have advanced, in consequence of the great consumption of this article since the reduction of the duties and excise on it.—The following statement shews the comparative quantities of coffee taken out of the warehouses for *home use* for the last four years.

Duty paid on British Plantation Coffee.

In the year	1804.....	1924 cwt.
	1805.....	1727
	1806.....	2664
	1807.....	2317
From Jan. 5, to Oct. 10,	1808.....	737
Oct. 10, to Oct. 31,	.....	1830
Nov. 1, to Nov. 30,	.....	3192

Notwithstanding the American embargo laid *on their ships*, in the United States, large quantities of tobacco have come into our market. In the last week alone 233,800 lbs. wt. have been imported from Virginia; yet the prices have advanced from 10d. to 1s. per lb. and are not likely to be lower, until American vessels proceed hither as usual.

The following importation of cotton wool into the port of London *alone* within the last ten days will contribute to shew how our manufacturers at Manchester and its neighbourhood must be employed in the different branches of spinning and weaving, *when not a single pound of the raw material is exported out of the United Kingdom*,—viz.

Imported from the Brazils, lbs. wt. 167,600.—Jamaica, 12,000.—Demerara, 10,000.—Gibraltar, 18,000.—Malta, 7,712.—St. Vincent's, 10,000.—Berbice, 8,688.—Lisbon, 88,860.—Madeira, 10,000.

The prices of cotton keep steady; and large purchases have been made at Liverpool and London within a few days past.—Sugars have rather advanced in price since our last Report, as also has rum, both of *Jamaica and the Leeward Islands*. All kinds of Russian produce have advanced in prices beyond belief; particularly flax, hemp, and tallow: the expected supply of the latter article from South America is not equal to our calculation: however, the slaughtering season for cattle in Ireland being begun, it is hoped that we shall have a considerable quantity of tallow from that country, in the course of the ensuing month.

We understand that the Irish have taken advantage of the comparative cheapness of their tallow; and that soap made in Ireland has found its way to the London market in considerable quantities. That it is not equal to the best English-made *in spending*, is reported, at present; but nothing forbids improvement in the manufacture of this article in Ireland.

Soap and candles have rather abated in price; and we look for a farther reduction of these necessary articles of consumption.

British bar iron makes a good substitute for that of Russia; and as the price of the latter advances, so it encourages our home manufacture of the article, now brought almost to perfection.

The wines of Portugal are much demanded, and should Buonaparte succeed in his projects of conquering that country, there is no doubt but wines must advance considerably in price, and also become very scarce indeed; as the vineyards must be neglected in consequence of the war.—The same may be said of Sherries, and all kinds of wine, the produce of Spain.—Barilla ashes, so much used in the manufacture of soap, are likely to become scarce and dear; however, the barilla of Teneriffe will prove an excellent substitute for that of Alicant and Carthagena: it comes into our market at a moderate price.

We have great pleasure in stating that the manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. are busily employed in executing orders for South America, and the returns brought from thence have proved highly advantageous to European speculators; particularly cotton wool from the Brazils.

In Scotland every hand is employed in weaving and manufacturing British muslins, callicoes, &c. and the linen trade of Ireland is in the most flourishing state. At the late linen market, goods of all descriptions advanced from 2d. to 4d. per yard in fine linens, and 1d. to 1½d. on the coarser kinds. The importation of this article into London, within the last ten days, has been no less than 729,988 yards.

The East-India Company has declared for March a sale of indigo, much greater than usual: on its own account, 1,575 chests; and on private trade and privilege 11,726; making together above 13,300 chests. In our first article of this number we have noticed the *additional* employment given to the natives of India, by the culture, &c. of this commodity: we leave this remark with our readers.

The piece goods for the same sale amount to muslins about 34,000 pieces; callicoes, 124,826: prohibited, 83,704; prompt July 21st.

The cargoes of the Duke of Montrose, Walpole, Sarah Christiana, and Northampton, from Bengal; Worcester from Fort St. George and Bombay; Sir W. Pulteney, and Union from Bombay, lately arrived, comprize Bengal piece goods, muslins 9,266; callicoes 9,123, beside prohibited goods; Madras callicoes 68,400, beside prohibited, drugs, and privilege goods, among which are 2,052 bales of cotton.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Nov. 26	4s 10d.5s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 4d.	0s. 0d.	
Dec. 3	4 10 5 2	6 6	6 0	0 0	
10	4 6 4 8	7 0	7 0	0 0	
17	5 6 5 4	7 6	6 4	0 0	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 26	4	4	4	4	6	0	6	0	0	0
Dec. 3	4	4	4	8	5	8	5	8	0	0
10	4	4	4	8	5	10	6	0	0	0
17	4	8	5	0	6	0	6	0	0	0

	St. James's.* Hay.	Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Straw.
Nov. 26	£6 10 0	£2 2 0	£6 4	£1 16 0
Dec. 3	6 6 0	2 2 0	6 6	1 16 0
10	6 6 0	1 18 0	6 6	1 16 0
17	6 8 0	1 16 0	6 0	1 16 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

	Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£3 10 to £4 16	Kent	£3 14 to	£5 10
Sussex	3 0 4 6	Sussex	3 6	4 18
Essex	2 16 4 4	Farn.	3 0	4 6

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — —	24*d.*
Dressing Hides — — — — —	20
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	23½
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen —	32
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 122*s.*; mottled, 126*s.*; curd, 130*s.*

Candles, per dozen, 15*s.* 0*d.*; moulds, 16*s.* 6*d.*

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Nov. 26	5,629 quarters.	Average 98*s.*	1¾*d.*
Dec. 3	3,811 — — — —	98	9½
10	5,059 — — — —	98	9½
17	7,110 — — — —	88	3¼

FLOUR.

Nov. 26	10,430 sacks.	Average 89*s.*	1¾*d.*
Dec. 3	9,173 — — — —	84	8¾
10	10,130 — — — —	84	8
17	34,295 — — — —	82	7¼

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Nov. 26	5*s.* 2*d.*	2*s.* 7*d.*	1*s.* 3½*d.*
Dec. 3	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
10	4 9½	2 4½	1 2
17	4 10	2 5	1 2½

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	33-10	Cadiz, eff. — —	44¼
Ditto at sight —	33-3	Bilboa — —	41
Rotterdam, —	10-9	Palermo, per oz.	92
Hamburgh, —	32-4	Leghorn — —	57
Altona, — —	32-5	Genoa — —	50
Paris, 1 day's date	22-4	Venice, eff. —	52
Ditto, 2 us. —	22-8	Naples — —	42
Bordeaux —	22-8	Lisbon — —	69
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto — —	69½
Ditto, eff. — —	44½	Dublin per cent	8¼
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork — —	9

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 26	44*s.* 0*d.* to 49*s.* 6*d.*	52*s.* 0*d.* to 57*s.* 6*d.*
Dec. 3	48 6 48 9	44 6 55 6
10	50 0 50 6	49 9 54 0
17	46 0 49 9	45 9 57 6

Delivered at 12*s.* per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Nov.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	53	58	42	29,85	10	Fair
22	39	47	47	30,20	12	Fair
23	47	53	46	,11	11	Cloudy
24	47	48	46	,18	8	Cloudy
25	49	54	53	29,98	7	Cloudy
26	48	54	53	,90	6	Cloudy
27	51	47	35	,45	0	Stormy
28	34	40	34	,82	10	Fair
29	34	39	42	,68	0	Rain
30	46	47	40	,28	7	Fair
Dec.						
1	44	48	44	,50	10	Fair
2	44	49	42	,25	26	Fair
3	43	48	45	,41	30	Fair
4	45	46	36	30,12	25	Fair
5	36	48	50	,19	10	Cloudy
6	48	52	41	29,81	9	Cloudy
7	35	43	38	,89	15	Fair
8	36	43	41	,98	35	Cloudy
9	41	43	35	,92	25	Fair
10	35	40	35	30,10	10	Foggy
11	36	37	36	,25	5	Foggy
12	37	43	39	,26	4	Foggy
13	40	37	35	,32	0	Foggy
14	35	39	34	,23	5	Cloudy
15	36	38	33	,11	10	Fair
16	34	36	32	,05	25	Fair
17	33	35	25	29,48	0	Rain*
18	25	30	30	,60	21	Fair
19	30	30	29	,63	7	Cloudy
20	25	29	25	,75	10	

* Snow with high wind at 8 o'Clock in the evening; the thermometer stood at 22 degrees.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Dec. 1808, *at the Office of Mr. Scott*, 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Neath Canal in Glamorganshire, £130 to £134. per share, dividing £15 nett per annum.—The Swansea Canal, £85 each; the last dividend was £5 per annum nett.—Grand Junction Canal, £125 to £126 extra dividend of £2 for the last half year.—Ditto Bonds of £50 at £43 bearing interest at £5 per cent.—Ellesmere Canal, £55.—Kennet and Avon, £20 shares at £3. 10*s.* premium.—Wilts and Berks, £28 each.—Ashby de la Zouch, £21 each.—West-India Dock Stock, £166. per cent dividing £10 per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock Stock, £120 10*s.* dividing £5¼ per cent nett per annum.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... *6l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12*l.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent ..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. ———
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow..... } 2 *g.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 3 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey..... 2½*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 2 *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ———
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 8*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.. 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4*gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 3*gs.*
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 50*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Ditto.....(American ships).... 4*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto.....(American ships).... 4*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 1½*gs.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c..... ———
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ..... ———
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 4*gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... } 25*gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12*gs.*
East Indies to London..... 6*gs.*

Prices Current, December 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	16	0	to	4	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	10	0		4	0	0
Barilla	2	7	0		2	10	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	3	6		1	3	9
Ditto Spanish.....	1	0	0		1	0	6
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		30	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	5	6		1	9	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	6	1	0		6	15	0
Ditto ordinary	4	0	0		4	15	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	8		0	3	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	3		0	2	6
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	2	0		0	2	2
Ditto East-India	0	1	8		0	3	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	4	8	0		4	14	0
Deals, Dantzick .. piece							
Ditto Petersburgh..H.							
Ditto Stockholm							
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0
———Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	135	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	130	0	0		0	0	0
Galls, Turkey ..., cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0
Ditto English	0	15	3		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	0	0		11	0	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	0	0		9	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	0	0		27	0	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	2	6
Hemp, Riga.....ton	119	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	119	0	0		120	0	0
Indigo, Caraeca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish	30	0	0		31	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	10	0		26	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	43	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red———ton	44	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto white———	56	0	0		0	0	0

Logwood chips ——ton	16	10	0	to	17	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	5	0	0		5	15	0
Mahogany———— ft.	0	1	3		0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.—last							
Ditto American——							
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto spermaceti— ton	98	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale ————	29	5	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0		0	15	0
Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	1		0	0	0
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	0	0		7	0	0
Rice, Carolina ——	2	16	0		3	1	0
Ditto East-India ——							
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	6	4		0	7	0
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	5	0		0	5	4
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	15	0		3	16	0
Shellack————	3	10	0		7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	2	17	0		3	15	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ——	0	14	0		2	3	0
Ditto China——	1	7	6		1	13	0
Ditto Beng. novi	1	3	0		1	17	6
Ditto Organzine	0	0	0		0	0	0
Tallow, English ——cwt.	5	4	6		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white	5	6	0		0	0	0
Ditto———, yellow	5	10	0		0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	3	0		2	4	0
Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	9		0	1	6
Ditto Virginia———	0	1	6		0	2	2
Wax, Guinea———cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Whale-fins ————ton	38	0	0		39	0	0
Wine, Red port —pipe	90	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ——	85	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Yarn Mohair——— lb.	0	4	6		0	9	0

Oak plank, Dantz.—last } uncertain
Ditto American——— }
Deals, Dantzick .. piece } uncertain
Ditto Petersburgh..H. }
Ditto Stockholm .... }

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Oct. 1808.—Grand Total, 1117.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	161	25	182	168	304	840
Building	50	—	18	20	7	95
In Ordinary.....	5	10	59	47	26	182

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th NOVEMBER, to 20th DECEMBER, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exched. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Nov. 21	—	66⅛	66	82	99⅝	18 3/16	¼d	64⅜		183	67p				7 10 p	£21 15 0	66⅜		
22	237	66	66⅛	82	100	18 1/16	¼d	64⅜		182½	67p				7 10 p	ditto	66⅜		
23	236½	65⅞	66⅛	81⅞	100	18 1/16	1d			182½	67p				6 9 p	ditto	66⅜		
24	236½	65⅞	66⅛	82	100	18	1d			182½	67p				5 8 p	ditto	66⅜		
25	236	65⅛	66	81⅞	99⅞	17 15/16	1d	64⅜		181½	67p				5 7 p	ditto	66⅜		
26	—	65⅛	66⅛	81⅞	99⅝	17 15/16	¼d	64⅜	7 5/16	182	67p			65⅛	6 8 p	ditto	66⅜		
28	—	65⅛	65⅞	81⅞	99⅝	17 15/16	¼d	64	7 5/16		67p				6 8 p	ditto	66⅜		
29	236	65⅛	66	81⅞	99⅝	18 1/16	1d	64	7 5/16	181⅝	67p				6 8 p	ditto	66⅜		
Dec. 1	235¾	65⅛	66⅛	81⅞	99⅝	18 1/16	1d	64⅜			67p				6 9 p	ditto	66⅜		
2	235½	65⅛	66⅛	81⅞	99⅝	18	1d				67p				6 9 p	ditto	66⅜		
3	—	65⅛	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	1d	64⅜			8p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅜		
5	236	65⅛	—	82	—	18 1/16	—				80p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅜		
6	236	65⅛	—	—	—	18 1/16	1d				10 8 9p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅜		
7	236	66	—	82⅛	—	18⅛	2d				89p				7 9 p	ditto	67		
8	—	66⅛	—	82⅛	—	18⅛	2d				6 8 7p				7 9 p	ditto	67⅛		
9	—	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18	1d	64⅜	7⅛		67p				7 8 p	ditto	66⅞		
10	—	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	1d				68p				6 8 p	ditto	66⅞		
12	—	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	—				78p				6 9 p	ditto	66⅞		
13	235⅜	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	—	1d				87p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅞		
14	235	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	¾d	64⅜			70p				7 9 6 p	ditto	66⅞		
15	—	66	—	82⅛	—	18 1/16	¾d				54p				8 5 p	22 19 0	66⅞		
16	236	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	1d	64⅜			45p				7 3 p	ditto	67⅛		
17	—	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	1d				6 4 5p				— 6 p	ditto	66⅞		
19	—	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18 1/16	—				45p				6 3 p	ditto	66⅞		
20	—	65⅞	—	81⅞	—	18	—	64⅜			45p				3 5 p	ditto	66⅞		

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.